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DAILY REPORT

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PARTY LEADERS REACT TO REAGAN'S REELECTION

OW070623 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO -- Japanese political parties extended congratulations to U.S. President Ronald Reagan Wednesday on his reelection and asked him to strive for relaxation of international tensions.

The Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) -- said Americans hoped for powerful leadership for their country amid upheavals in international society. Shin Kanemaru, who took over the key party post of secretary general only last week, said Reagan's reelection was also backed up by his achievements in the past four years which included an economic recovery.

Reagan fully recognizes the importance of Japanese-U.S. relationship and is familiar to the Japanese people, Kanemaru said. The LDP secretary general added he is sure that the two countries can promote their friendship further and establish unshakable cooperative ties.

The New Liberal Club, LDP's coalition partner, said Americans chose President Reagan again, because he is an advocate of a "small government" and "free trade." NLC's chief policymaker, Takashi Kosugi, said his party hopes for a quick solution to large financial deficits and high interest rates. Kosugi called on Reagan to switch from a "policy of strength" to a "policy of detente."

The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) attributed Reagan's victory on economic recovery and high level of popularity of the President, an advocate of a "strong America." Noboru Yagi, head of JSP's International Department, said Reagan should scrap his arms expansion policy from the position of strength. The largest Japanese opposition party demands an quick U.S. action to hold a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting and to resume nuclear disarmament talks, Yagi said.

Komeito, a Buddhist-oriented moderate opposition, offered its respects and congratulations to Reagan's reelection. Akira Kuroyanagi, head of Komeito's International Department, said the No. 2 opposition party demands a resumption of disarmament talks and promotion of dialogue to improve U.S.-Soviet relations. Komeito hopes Reagan will not take a policy of strength, but will develop peace diplomacy to contribute toward relaxation of international tensions, Kuroyanagi said.

The Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) urged Reagan to fully recognize that Washington takes a heavy responsibility for world peace and international order. Ro Watanabe, DSP International Department director, said the middle-of-the-road party hopes for Reagan's utmost efforts to promote disarmament and to restore detente. Watanabe said his party demands dialogue between the Governments of Japan and the United States to prevent economic or defense disputes from developing into political ones.

The Japan Communist Party said Reagan's reelection connotes a major danger for Japanese-American relations. Hiroshi Tachiki, head of the party international affairs, said Reagan might press Nakasone strongly into achieving his promises to "turn Japan to an unsinkable aircraft carrier" or to "develop the destiny-sharing community of the two countries."

OFFICIALS DISCUSS U.S. TRADE FRICTION

OW070921 Tokyo KYODO in English 0907 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO -- With the U.S. presidential election now over, Japan-U.S. trade friction is expected to crop up again as the most serious economic problem between the two countries, some government officials said Wednesday.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has already decided to dispatch Makoto Kuroda, director-general of its International Trade Policy Bureau, to the U.S. on November 18 to explore likely trade policies of the new U.S. Administration.

Among the pending bilateral economic issues, steel trade will surface as the most pressing task to tackle, the officials said. At a governmental talk held in Tokyo in late October, the U.S. asked for a substantial cut in Japanese steel exports, but made no specific requests. Government and steel industry officials now believe the U.S. would specify concrete items for export control and their quantities at the next meeting scheduled for mid-November or after. At this stage, MITI apparently hopes to stock to a "traditional 6.3 percent" Japanese share in the U.S. steel market, while the Reagan administration is expected to demand a less-than-six-percent share.

Another major issue will be Japan's auto exports to the U.S., government officials believe. During the election campaign, President Reagan indicated that he hoped Japanese automakers would continue their export restraint on car shipments to the U.S. beyond next April under an agreement which currently limits U.S. bound car exports to 1.85 million units annually. The Japanese side is expected to insist on removing the voluntary restraint in the coming talks, citing an improved earnings position of American automakers.

Americans have also grown nervous about trade in telecommunications equipment, according to the Japanese officials. Not only Japan but also South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan have recently increased exports in this sector to the U.S. The U.S. balance of trade on telecommunications equipment turned from a 300 million dollar surplus in 1982 into a 650 million dollar deficit in 1983. Against this background, the U.S. is expected to press Japan to open its market wider to foreign products, especially electronic (telephone) exchanges and in the field of optical fiber, the officials said. Japan may be forced to be responsive to the issue, expected to be taken up at the second round of official discussions on high technology scheduled for November 14-16 in Tokyo, they said.

ABE OUTLINES UPCOMING VISIT TO AFRICAN STATES

OW080641 Tokyo KYODO in English 0628 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Thursday he will visit Zambia, Ethiopia and Egypt later this month to check if more Japanese financial aid is needed to alleviate economic difficulties on the continent. He said he will personally travel to drought-stricken areas in Ethiopia to determine the dispatch of an emergency medical team as well as the size of additional monetary aid to that country and other African countries. Japan will be sending a mission Saturday to Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and five other countries for 20 days to look into the magnitude of drought and other economic hardship in those countries, Abe told a luncheon meeting of the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan.

Abe will leave Tokyo November 14 for talks with leaders of Zambia and Ethiopia on those problems and with Egyptian leaders on the Mideast situation and future Japanese aid to Africa. In Addis Ababa, he said, he will hold talks with officials of the Organization of African Unity.

The Tokyo government is extending 100 million dollars in food aid to Africa this year while spearheading a campaign at home and abroad to draw attention to the plight of African countries. Japan has been appointed coordinator for United Nations debates on African issues for a series of help-Africa initiatives such as month of Africa and starvation lunch programs.

On President Reagan's successful re-election, Abe expressed the hope the United States would make "positive and active efforts" for sustained economic growth while promoting free trade and combating protectionism. Japan expects President Reagan and Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko to hold a summit on nuclear disarmament, the foreign minister told the luncheon meeting attended by some 280 journalists, diplomats and businessmen.

When asked by a XINHUA correspondent about Sino-Japanese relations, Abe said Japan hopes China would continue to take a "realistic" approach toward the future of Hong Kong following an Anglo-Chinese pact. He also stressed that he would "never" visit Moscow for regular consultations with Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko until he comes first to Tokyo. Abe pledged that Japan would make "utmost efforts" to double official development assistance (ODA) during the current five-year aid program (1981-85).

TALKS WITH UK PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

OW071205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO -- Japan and Britain ended their two-day, fifth regular talks on industrial cooperation Wednesday after the British side called for more Japanese investment in British manufacturing industries, Ministry of International Trade and Industry officials said.

Christopher Reberts, deputy secretary for overseas trade and industry, leading the 10-member British party, told the meeting that those investments would promote technological and management know-how transfers, create jobs and improve Britain's trade balance, the officials said.

The Japanese side, led by Makoto Kuroda, director general of MITI's International Trade Policy Bureau, said Japan also welcomes British investment in Japan, with its outstanding balance totaling only 200 million dollars at the end of March this year, compared with Japan's investment balance in Britain amounting to 2.4 billion dollars, they said.

The meeting, the first of which was held in London in September, 1981, had three sub-committee sessions on machinery and robots, electronics and electricity equipment, and biotechnology and cooperation with third countries, to study various projects being planned by both sides, the officials said.

The two countries agreed to hold the sixth meeting in London in autumn next year.

PATROL BOAT SEIZES SOUTH KOREAN FISHING VESSEL

OW081009 Tokyo KYODO in English 0954 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Kanazawa, Ishikawa Pref., Nov. 8 KYODO -- A Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) patrol boat seized a South Korean fishing vessel Thursday for illegal operation within Japan's exclusive economic zone in the Sea of Japan near here. Kim Sok-ki, skipper of the 48-ton Chondok Ho, was arrested and the 10 other crewmen of the sea eel fishing boat were brought to Kanazawa port for questioning, MSA officials said. The officials said the patrol boat seized the South Korean vessel after a 90-minute chase which began late Wednesday night. The Korean fishermen violated the economic zone to retrieve fishing gear they abandoned in the area three days ago.

JSP DECIDES TO REVIEW POLICY ON SOUTH KOREA

OW080617 Tokyo KYODO in English 0610 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO -- The pro-North Korea Japan Socialist Party (JSP), the nation's largest opposition party, announced Thursday after a meeting of its Central Committee that it will review its South Korea policy. Two inter-party committees, one on diplomatic intercourse and the other formed to deal with the North Korea problem, will begin formal discussions on a new South Korean policy.

JSP elder Koichi Yamamoto, former secretary general, has expressed plans to visit South Korea, forcing the party to review its policy toward the South Korean Government. Moreover, the JSP's exclusive relations with North Korea have also come under party criticism. Although the JSP Central Committee said it will review its policy through inter-party committee discussions, it pointed out that the party should maintain its basic position which includes efforts aimed at the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula, unification of North and South Korea, and support for North Korea's proposal for talks among North and South Korea and the United States.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS DEFENSE BUDGET CEILING

OW080417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO -- Top government officials said Thursday that Japan will stick to the long-maintained policy of limiting defense spending to less than 1 percent of the gross national product. Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami and Defense Agency chief Koichi Kato reaffirmed the national policy, established in 1976, at a Diet committee session when asked if the defense budget will exceed the 1 percent level this fiscal year because of an increase in personnel costs.

The opposition question concerned a recent decision by the government to raise wages for civil servants by a maximum of 3.4 percent for fiscal 1984. There is uncertainty as far as specific figures are concerned, but the government will continue keeping up the 1 percent framework, Fujinami said.

Kato joined Fujinami in pledging "efforts" to abide by the policy.

Muneo Shishikura, director general of the Defense Agency's Financial Bureau, said the 3.4 percent hike in wages will require an additional budget of between 43 billion yen (179 million dollars) and 440 billion yen for his agency alone.

As a result, total defense expenditures for fiscal 1984 may exceed the 1 percent of an estimated GNP for the year by 1 to 2 billion yen according to a simple calculation, Shishikura said. But it would be possible for the agency to maintain the 1 percent policy through saving in defense spending, the official said.

Japan's defense expenditures stood at 2.9 trillion yen (12 billion dollars) in the original 1984 budget.

Kato Remarks

OW081103 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO -- Defense Agency chief Koichi Kato suggested Thursday that Japan's defense spending may exceed 1 percent of its gross national product (GNP) in fiscal 1985, beginning in April next year. "We've come to a delicate moment," Kato said when asked at a House of Councillors committee meeting if the government can keep its defense budget below 1 percent of GNP in the next fiscal year.

The 2.9 trillion yen (12 billion dollars) defense budget for the current fiscal year represents 0.99 percent of the country's GNP projected for the year ending next March,

Kato, a cabinet minister, said Japan's defense spending can be kept below the 1 percent GNP level even after a pay raise for Defense Agency officials and Self-Defense Force members in fiscal 1984.

In 1976, the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) government decided to hold down defense outlays to less than 1 percent of GNP "for the time being." Its ratio to GNP was 0.9 percent in at the time. But it rose to 0.93 percent in 1982, 0.98 percent 1983 and to 0.99 percent this year.

Against this background was strong U.S. pressure on the Japanese Government to "substantially" increase its defense budget, which was raised 6.6 percent this year, compared with a mere 0.5 percent hike in overall expenditures.

Also speaking at the upper house committee session, Kato said he hopes defense outlays for fiscal 1985 will be raised 7 percent as requested by Defense Agency authorities despite the general budgetary austerity. But he said that Japan will not become a military power again.

BRIEFS

AID TO NIGER, MAURITIUS -- Tokyo, 7 Nov KYODO -- Japan will provide a total of 900 million yen (3.7 million dollars) in grant aid for the Republic of Niger to help the country's underground water development and food transportation projects, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. Notes to this effect were exchanged the same day in the capital city of Niamey, it said. Japan also decided to grant Mauritius a gratis aid totaling 31 million yen (124,000 dollars) to help that nation build sports facilities. Notes were exchanged in Port Louis, its capital. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 1 Nov 84 OW]

ACTIVITIES COMMEMORATE SOVIET OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Soviet Embassy Host Banquet

SK070640 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Last evening, on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to our country, hosted a banquet at the embassy. Invited to the banquet were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and foreign minister; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and functionaries concerned, such as Kim Yong-chae, Yi Chong-mok, Choe Tae-pok, Pak Chung-kuk, Chang Chol, Kwon Min-chun, (Hwang Chin-taek), (Cho Song-pom), and Kim Song-hwan. The banquet was attended by the delegations of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society and Soviet filmmakers now staying in our country.

Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov made a speech at the banquet. He pointed out: The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution was an event in world history which opened a new era of movement to socialism, from capitalism. He said: The international situation at present is extremely tense. The Reagan administration is fabricating a new crusade with a view to weakening and obliterating the world's socialist system. He then pointed out: To this end, the U.S. Administration is scheming to destroy the military, strategic balance which has been maintained between the United States and the Soviet Union and between the Warsaw Pact nations and the NATO, and to dominate the world.

He said: The Soviet Union is enforcing Lenin's peace-loving external policy. The Soviet Union has made every effort to defend the peoples of the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries from encroachment upon socialist gains and will do so in the future, too.

He pointed out: The Soviet Union consistently calls for getting rid of all weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, in accordance with the peace program for the 1980's put forth by the 26th CPSU Congress. The peace proposals of the Soviet Union are enjoying full support from the progressive public circles in the world.

He noted: The parties, governments, and peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea have long maintained close relations of friendship and cooperation. Consolidation and development of these relations of friendship and cooperation coincides with the basic interests of our two countries and the socialist cooperation body and contribute to the guaranteeing peace in the Far East.

He stressed: The DPRK party and state delegation made a visit to the Soviet Union last May. Also, talks were realized in Moscow between Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK. The visit and talks have become a great driving force in further developing Soviet-Korea relations.

He said: The DPRK's peace-loving policy is being duly supported by the Communist and Government of the Soviet Union. In the Moscow talks, Comrade K.U. Chernenko expressed his full support to the struggle by the DPRK Government and all Korean people to reunify the country in a peaceful and democratic manner without any outside interference.

He said: The Soviet Union supports the DPRK's affirmative proposals for providing favorable conditions for reducing tensions on the Korean peninsula and solving the Korean question fairly. The Soviet Union resolutely demands that the U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea and that the provocative military exercises and schemes of aggravating tensions by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges be stopped.

He noted: The Soviet Union supports the DPRK proposal for concluding a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, adopting a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South, and mutually reducing armed forces, and its proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nonnuclear and peace zone.

He said: Under the leadership of the WPK Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean working people have made great achievements in socialist construction despite the difficulties created by the country's division. The Korean working people have provided a modern industry and developed rural economy. The standards of people's welfare and cultural and living conditions are rising every year.

He said: The Soviet people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction and wish them new success in the struggle to realize the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress and the programs for socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

Comrade Pak Song-chol spoke next. He said: 67 years ago, the working class and the working popular masses of Russia broke the chains of capitalism and pioneered the untrodden road of socialism by founding the state of the workers and peasants -- the proletarian dictatorial state -- for the first time in the world under the leadership of the great Lenin.

He noted: The Great October Socialist Revolution was a grand prelude, opening a new era of socialism from capitalism in the development of human history by opening a breakthrough for the collapse of the world capitalist system and proving the possibility of victory for socialist revolution in a country.

He said: The fraternal Soviet people have vigorously traversed the untrodden road of socialism, courageously repelling repeated armed interference and all kinds of subversive and destructive schemes by class enemies at home and abroad while encircled by imperialists.

He said: Today, under the leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the faithful successor to Lenin's cause, the fraternal Soviet people are excellently accomplishing the programmatic tasks put forth by the 26th party congress and the recent plenary meetings of the party Central Committee.

We warmly congratulate the fraternal Soviet people on their achievements in revolution and construction. The Korean people sincerely wish the Soviet people greater progress in the struggle to hold the 27th CPSU Congress and mark the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Fatherland War with a high degree of political enthusiasm and brilliant labor success and in the struggle to increase the country's economic and defense capabilities, more smoothly satisfy the material and cultural demands of the people, and consummate a developed socialist society.

He said: Our people highly estimate the peace proposals and suggestions of the CPSU and the Government of the Soviet Union to resolutely oppose the imperialists' policy of a nuclear arms race and war and to defend peace and security in Europe and the world, regarding them as highly significant for easing international tensions and preventing a new world war. Our people extend firm solidarity with this.

He said: Korean and the Soviet Union are geographically-linked neighbors. The peoples of our two countries are class comrades-in-arms who have been joined to each other through blood in the joint struggle against imperialism and by revolutionary comrades who shared views along the single road of socialist and communist construction. He said: The Soviet people helped our people's cause for the fatherland's liberation with blood, extended material and spiritual support and encouragement as well in the difficult days of the rigorous fatherland war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and of the postwar rehabilitation and construction, and, today, they are also actively supporting and giving cooperation to our people's struggle of socialist construction and the fatherland's reunification. The roots of Korea-Soviet friendship go deep into the hearts of our people.

He emphasized: A historic meeting was realized last May between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. The meeting was an epoch-making event which developed the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries to a new higher stage. He said: Our people will make all efforts to solidify the success of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic visit to the Soviet Union and further consolidate the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people, upholding the decisions of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of our party.

The banquet participants drank a toast to the immortal friendship and unity which have been forged by blood between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union; to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the good health and long life of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il [title as heard]; and to the good health and long life of the respected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Soviet Photo Exhibition

SK071131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1110 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA) -- A Soviet photo exhibition opened at the People's Palace of Culture on November 6 on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The opening ceremony was attended by O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. Kim Chi-ho, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association, and other personages concerned and working people in the city. Also present there were Soviet Ambassador to our country N.M. Shubnikov and his embassy officials and the visiting delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. Cultural attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were also on hand.

Speeches were exchanged at the opening ceremony. Then the attendants went round photographs showing the successes achieved by the Soviet people in the revolution and construction after the Great October Socialist Revolution and the friendly relations between Korea and the Soviet Union which are developing ever more favorably.

Wreaths Laid at Ceremony

SK080412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA) -- Wreaths were laid at the liberation obelisk on November 7 in the name of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, the Administration Council, commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, central organs, friendship organisations, party and power bodies in Pyongyang municipality on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, leading officials of party and power bodies and administrative and economic organs of central level and in the city and personages concerned. Also present were Soviet Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang.

A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up there. Working people in the city also placed bunches of flowers at the obelisk. The participants observed a moment's silence in memory of Soviet Army officers and men who laid down their lives in the struggle for the liberation of Korea. Wreaths were also laid at the statue of the Soviet Army in Nampo and the liberation obelisks in local areas. Wreaths and bunches of flowers were also laid at the graves of Soviet Army officers and men in Pyongyang and local areas.

The Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and the visiting Soviet-Korean Friendship Society delegation and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society activists inspection group laid wreaths at the liberation obelisk on November 7. Bunches of flowers were also laid there by Soviet guests staying in our country.

Wreaths were also laid by the Soviet Embassy at the graves of Soviet Army officers and men in Pyongyang and the Soviet Consulate and Soviet guests in Chongjin at the liberation obelisk in Chongjin. Visiting Soviet guests placed bunches of flowers at the graves of Soviet Army officers and men in Pyongyang and local areas.

CHONGNYON CHAIRMAN SENDS CABLE TO CHERNENKO

SK080411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo November 7 (KNS-KCNA) -- Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), sent a message of greetings on November 6 to Comrade K.U. Chernenko, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In his message he warmly congratulated the fraternal Soviet people and expressed joy over the successes made by the Soviet people in their struggle for accelerating the completion of developed socialism and defending world peace and security against the imperialists' new war provocation moves. Expressing the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union would grow stronger and develop in the future, he wished the Soviet people greater success in the struggle.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

SK070614 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 6 Nov 84

[NODONG SINMUN 7 November editorial: "Great October Banner"]

[Text] Sixty-seven years have passed since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened, for the first time, a bright road toward communism for mankind. On the anniversary of this historic day the Korean people send the fraternal Soviet people the warmest congratulations and greetings.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Under the leadership of the CPSU headed by the great Lenin, the genius of mankind, the Russian working class completed, for the first time, the mature mission of modern history in a vast region covering one-sixth of the globe, breaking the iron shackles of capitalism and carrying out socialist revolution.

The victory of the October Socialist Revolution was a great event that brought about a basic change in the life of the Russian people and in the development of the history of mankind, and it was an immortal achievement in world history for the world's exploited and oppressed people, an achievement made by Lenin, the Bolshevik Party, and the Russian working class.

With the victory of the October Revolution, a great breakthrough was provided from the international capitalist system which had ruled the world, and a country for workers and peasants, a new form of socialist country, was born for the first time in the history of mankind. Hence, the oppressed and ill-treated Russian working class and working people were released from the darkness of oppressive rule and embarked on the road toward a new life as real masters of the country and their own destiny.

The roar of the guns of the October Revolution inspired the working class and the working popular masses of the entire world, who had been suffering from the oppression of capitalism, toward the heroic struggle for class and national liberation, awakened the hundreds of millions of people in the East, who had long been merely an object of history from a centuries-old sleep, and gave hope for national liberation to the Korean people, who had been subjected to a miserable plight.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution turned socialism from a science into a living reality and opened a new historical era in which mankind makes the transition from capitalism to socialism.

The victory of the October Revolution confirmed, with reality, the great truth that the leader plays a decisive role in the struggle of the working class.

The road of revolution initiated by the Russian working class was not a wide avenue easy to traverse nor a voyage of smooth passage. It was a road of struggle which was unprecedentedly arduous and complicated, and which demanded great leadership. Lenin, who devoted his life to the revolutionary struggle embodying the aspirations of the Russian working class and working masses at the time and the demands of the times, put forward Leninism, creatively developing Marxism to make it suitable to the new historical conditions of the time of imperialism and the proletarian revolution, and organized and led the working class and the working masses to carry out the revolution by founding the Bolshevik Party, the general staff of the revolution.

If Lenin had not put forward the scientific revolutionary theory and strategies and tactics and inspired the Russian working class and working masses toward the revolutionary struggle, the October Revolution would not have been victorious, and the world's first socialist state would not have been born. The victory of the October Revolution was the great victory of Leninism and it was the shining fruition of Lenin's outstanding leadership.

Since the victory of the revolution, the Soviet people have followed the arduous and glorious road of struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party and under the banner of the Great October Revolution and of Lenin. The imperialists and all reactionary forces made a desperate attempt to strangle the socialist country, the first to emerge in the world, and to stop it from advancing toward communism.

The Soviet people, however, successfully defeated the continual maneuvers of the domestic and external enemies for aggression, interference, and destruction and honorably defended the revolutionary gains. Overcoming the many obstacles and difficulties, and surrounded by international capitalism, they victoriously pioneered the untrodden road of socialism ahead of others, and built a powerful socialist state.

Following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, unprecedented great revolutionary changes and social progress were realized in the world, resulting in a basic change in the situation of the world. Socialism expanded on a world-wide scale, extending beyond the borders of one country, and the banner of socialism is fluttering everywhere on the earth today.

The formation of the socialist forces and the strengthening and developing of these forces, is the great gain won by the international working class since the October Revolution, and is the common wealth of the international communist movement.

The socialist forces are the mightily anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of our times, an invincible fortress of world peace, a dependable guarantee for victory for all progressive people, and powerful propelling forces in the history of mankind.

Together with the socialist forces such anti-imperialist and progressive movements as the national liberation struggle, the Nonaligned Movement, the movement for democracy, and the struggle against war and for peace are being waged vigorously and extensively in the international arena today. This results in a situation where the balance of power of the world is turning in favor of the people's struggle for self-reliance, independence, socialism, and peace and against the reactionary forces, including the imperialists.

The ever-victorious advance of the socialist forces is powerful proof of the invincibility of the cause of socialism and communism.

Nearly 70 years have passed since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. History has shown that the revolutionary cause of the working class does not end in one generation but that it is brought to perfection through the process of adhering to, inheriting, and developing the ideology and cause of the leader, who has pioneered the revolutionary road for the first time, for many generations.

Today the Soviet people are vigorously struggling for the ultimate victory of the cause of Lenin under the leadership of the CPSU headed by the respected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The CPSU defends and inherits the Leninist tradition and is strengthening its combat capabilities and leadership role as the guiding force and vanguard unit of the Soviet people.

Upholding the appeal of the party Central Committee to greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Great Fatherland War with lofty political zeal and a great upsurge in production, the Soviet people are today carrying out the struggle to achieve the 11th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The Soviet people are heightening their vigilance to cope with the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war which are being undisguised every day. They are constantly strengthening their defense capability.

The Soviet Union exercises great influence in the international arena as a powerful peace-loving force. The Soviet people are tenaciously struggling to ensure peace and security in Europe and the world against the imperialists' policy of aggression and their new war provocation maneuvers. All achievements attained in the Soviet Union clearly show that the cause of Leninism is being embodied.

The Korean people truly rejoice over the successes won in the Soviets' struggle to perfect an advanced socialism. We fully support their constructive proposals and initiatives to relax international tensions and to remove the danger of a new global war -- a thermonuclear war -- and measures taken by the Soviet Union to cope with the U.S. maneuvers for a nuclear arms buildup.

Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbors, linked with each other by a common river. The peoples of the two countries have struggled together since the early days for common ideas and goals and have closely supported and cooperated with each other.

The Soviet Union is the liberator who helped our people's cause for national liberation with blood. A number of officers and men of the Red Army effected exploits in the struggle for Korea's freedom and liberation and dedicated their precious lives.

The Soviet Government recognized the DPRK before any other and the Soviet people extended both material and spiritual aid to our people during the period of the fatherland liberation war and the period of the postwar rehabilitation construction.

Today, the Soviet party, government, and people are actively supporting our people's just cause to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea. The Korean communists and patriotic people struggled with arms to safeguard the Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world, during the anti-Japanese armed struggle period. Indeed, Korea-USSR friendship is a traditional friendship with deep roots, a militant friendship forged through common struggle, and a solid friendship which has been strengthened and developed by overcoming the trials of history.

The peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union, linked with such a great friendship, are close revolutionary comrades, class brothers, and reliable allies jointly struggling for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. The friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union are developing excellently in accordance with the interests of the peoples of the two nations and with the demand of the anti-imperialist cause for independence.

In particular, the visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union last May and the talks between the respected leader and Comrade K.U. Chernenko were historic events which enhanced Korea-USSR friendship to a new higher stage and were a great demonstration of firmness and the indomitable nature of traditional friendship and revolutionary unity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union.

Today, the friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union are expanding and developing extensively in all domains. Strengthening Korea-USSR friendship makes a great contribution to expediting the revolution and construction in the two nations, to strengthening the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and the international communist movement, and to accomplishing the common cause of socialism and communism.

Our people will continue to make all efforts to strengthen and develop the class, comradely, and revolutionary friendship and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries for generations as they did in the past. We will fight and advance permanently hand in hand with the fraternal Soviet people for the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Communism is the ideal and bright future of mankind. The advance of mankind towards communism is the rule of the course of history which no one can block.

Our people wish the Soviet party and people, who are faithful to the cause of Lenin, a new victory in their struggle to perfect an advanced socialism and to safeguard global peace and the security of mankind against the imperialists' aggressive policy, upholding the great October banner.

POLISH AMBASSADOR HOSTS BANQUET IN PYONGYANG

SK071031 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Leon Tomazewski, Polish ambassador to our country, arranged a banquet at his embassy yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit to our country by a delegation of the All-Poland Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Resurrection.

Invited to the banquet were Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF]; Chong Tu-hwan, chairman of the DFRF Central Committee; Kim Yong-chun, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Yu Song-kwang, vice director of the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee; and other functionaries concerned.

Present at the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by Alfred Beiszterda, vice chairman of the All-Poland Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Resurrection.

Ambassador Leon Tomazewski spoke. Saying that he was very satisfied with the successful visit of the delegation, he said that the talks between the two sides during the visit will contribute to further strengthening and developing the friendly relations between Poland and Korea. He noted the current vigorous work of the Polish United Workers Party, and of public organizations, people, and all patriotic forces of Poland for the reconstruction of the country. He said: We are watching with admiration the achievements the fraternal Korean people are registering in their struggle to carry out the decisions of the sixth party congress and the recent plenary meeting of the party Central Committee under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

He said that they have been greatly impressed by the fact that the Korean people are winning such achievements under the difficult conditions of a divided country diametrically confronting the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the South Korean puppets.

Hoping that the fatherland's reunification, the supreme desire of the Korean people, will be achieved at an early date, he said Poland will firmly support the Korean people's struggle for the fatherland's reunification.

Vice Director Yu Song-kwang spoke next. He said that he expresses gratitude for the full support and solidarity the delegation has shown during its tours of many areas of our country for our people's achievements in socialist construction and their just struggle for the fatherland's reunification.

He said that the visit of the delegation will greatly contribute to consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and the two united front organizations.

He said that the Korean people sincerely wish the Polish people and the All-Poland Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Resurrection greater success in their struggle for the country's socialist construction and peace in Europe and the world.

Those present at the banquet toasted the eternal and immortal friendship and unity between the Korean and Polish peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

KOREA-POLAND FRIENDSHIP MEETING HELD IN SUNCHON

SK080827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA) -- A Sunchon meeting welcoming the Otwock City Friendship Delegation of Poland on a visit to our country was held on November 7. Invited there were the members of the friendship delegation and officials of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang.

Present there were Yi Song-nin, secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, leading personages of party and power bodies and working people in Sunchon. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

REMARKS OF U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SOUTH REBUKED

SK070003 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2345 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA) -- U.S. Ambassador in Seoul Walker in his interview with THE STARS AND STRIPES on November 4, touching upon the forthcoming North-South economic talks, maliciously slandered us with such poppycock that "excessive expectation is a taboo" and "guard is necessary", according to a radio report from Seoul.

The U.S. ambassador who acts real ruler in South Korea let loose a string of balderdash to mar the atmosphere of dialogue, groundlessly taking issue with us. This discloses his dark intention to break up from the first step the new dialogue between North and South which is going to open at long last thanks to the DPRK's positive measure and initiatives.

The utterances of the U.S. ambassador aimed at leading the North-South dialogue to a rupture, scheming to create "two Koreas", evoke more surging national indignation among our people.

VRPR Criticizes Walker

SK080420 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 4 November, Walker, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, in an interview with STARS AND STRIPES, said that, with regard to the North's relief goods offer, the fact that the ROK accepted this offer is more surprising than the North's offer itself. While babbling slanderous remarks against the North, he compared the North to a crocodile with its mouth open, a trap that swallows up a man instantly.

Walker's outburst, which exasperates everyone, is an intolerable challenge to the unity of the masses of the North and the South and their aspirations for reunification.

We cannot overlook such an impure remark by a U.S. ambassador at a time when the North, as is already known, offered the sincere relief goods to our flood victims, further enhancing the trust and the moves for reunification among our masses, and when we expect North-South contracts for reunification in many fields in the near future, including the North-South economic talks.

Everyone knows that Walker is a notorious figure who was an object of accusation when he described our youths and students and patriotic figures as spoiled brats 2 years ago, subjecting himself to condemnation by all the people. But the problem becomes all the more serious because he made the remark this time as a U.S. ambassador to South Korea, representing the position of the U.S. Administration.

His describing as a crocodile the brothers in the North who sent the relief goods for our flood victims, who lost their homes, property, rice paddies, fields, and even lives, not only defiles the brothers in the North but also intolerably defiles the flood victims and the people who are grateful to the North.

What on earth has the United States done for us? Has it ever given our flood victims even a free gift of a liter of rice?

Despite the extreme suffering of our flood victims, the persons in authority have not formulated any active measures, and the United States, who claims itself to be the protector of South Korea, remained aloof concerning our flood victims.

However, the North sent us the relief goods with utmost sincerity on the basis of kindred feeling and humanitarian principles. This would not have been possible if it had not been for their care and love for the compatriots and their aspirations for reunification. Numerous such steps of compatriotic love have been taken by the North since national liberation, but the recent one was realized for the first time.

Right after the completion of the delivery of the relief goods, the North proposed a series of North-South talks -- including the North-South economic talks, North-South Red Cross talks, and sports talks -- to explore a way to reunification.

If the United States really desires peace and peaceful reunification of our country, it should actively support the North's compatriotic and humanitarian step and should make efforts to help the forthcoming North-South talks materialize.

Nevertheless, Walker, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, made all kinds of slanderous remarks against the North's relief step, pouring upon it intolerable, abusive outbursts. Walker's outbursts are a clear and living proof that the United States does not want North-South dialogue and peaceful reunification of our country but seeks only division.

From the day it first occupied this land, the United States has opposed the reunification of our country, has, to make South Korea its permanent colony, ruthlessly suppressed the youths, students, and patriotic masses who struggled, calling for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Borrowing the description of Walker, we may say that the United States, as far as we are concerned, is a crocodile that has swallowed a man instantly and a trap that has been occupying our country and imposing all kinds of misfortune and pain on our people.

Apart from the crimes committed by the United States in this land for nearly 40 years, after national liberation, their act in Kwangju -- where they dispatched Chon Tu-hwan's airborne special forces unit under the command of the Eighth U.S. Army, stabbed and burned to death the residents who demanded independence, democracy, and reunification, cutting the abdomens of pregnant women, cutting off the breasts of high school girls, killing the youths by tearing their arms and feet -- is an intolerable crime perpetrated by the U.S. aggressors. It is precisely Walker himself who is comparable to a crocodile.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are waging aggression in many parts of the world, swallowing a small nation such as Grenada like a crocodile, laying traps of plunder, subjugation, and aggression everywhere they go under the guise of colorful expressions such as assistance and cooperation. Today, the U.S. imperialists are engaged in various types of maneuvers to fix the division of the Korean peninsula and to make this land their permanent colony.

Our masses regard Walker's outbursts as an intolerable defilement of youths, students, and the patriotic masses who are waging a daring struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, and cannot tolerate them under any circumstances.

The U.S. imperialists should apologize for Walker's outbursts, which defiled our masses who aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification, give up the scheme for perpetual occupation of this land by instigating the Chon Tu-hwan ring, and withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea, taking along all military equipment.

PAPER DENOUNCES SOUTH'S UNIFICATION COUNCIL

SK071055 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 5 Nov 84

[NODONG SINMUN 6 November commentary: "Splittist Farce Behind the Facade of Reunification"]

[Text] On 2 November, the Chon Tu-hwan ring held a function called a meeting to promote nation unification in Seoul by mobilizing regional representative of the Consultative Council for National Unification, a government-patronized organization. It is unbecoming their true character for those who seek division and confrontation to hold a meeting to promote national unification. Moreover, what they babbled at the meeting is indeed preposterous and nonsensical.

In the so-called address, message, and resolution adopted at the meeting, the puppets decried with a preposterous sophistry our sincere efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and pretended to be interested in a peaceful reunification of the country by babbling about democratic unification through national harmony and talks between the persons in authority in the North and the South.

The so-called Advisory Council for National Unification Policy and the Consultative Council for National Unification put up the signboard of reunification. However, in essence, they are nothing but Chon Tu-hwan's private organizations to inspire division and confrontation; this has already been exposed to the world.

For the puppet clique to hold a meeting to promote national unification and kick off a hue and cry through the government-patronized organization formed with its hirelings is nothing but a burlesque designed to create the impression that it is interested in reflecting the will of the broad strata of people through the discussion of the reunification question under the signboard of unification while hindering patriotic and democratic forces and all other segments of people in South Korea desirous of reunification from discussing the reunification question, monopolizing its debate, and concealing its true color as a traitor and splittist.

If the puppet clique intends to realize reunification in a democratic way, it should dissolve the government-patronized organizations with their sham signboard of unification and should not suppress the people waging a movement for reunification and forming an organization for this purpose.

This notwithstanding, while talking about democratic unification, the puppet clique has dissolved by force political parties and public organizations seeking peaceful reunification and has wantonly punished patriotic and democratic personages and people calling for democracy and reunification.

A few days ago, the puppet clique not only brutally suppressed students who called for the holding of student talks between the North and the South and sports exchanges between university students of the North and the South, but also suppressed the students of Seoul National University calling for democracy by infiltrating several thousand policemen into the school campus. If the puppets intend to reunify the country peacefully, they should refrain from such reckless acts as inciting confrontation and hostility among the people and worsening North-South relations. However, the puppets are not only kicking off anticommunist rackets today more viciously than ever before in order to inspire antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South, but are also aggravating tension by accelerating preparations for war against us.

At the following day's session of the meeting to promote national unification, Chon Tu-hwan showed up in the center sector of the front and agitated for confrontation of strength and a war of northward invasion. Seeing such an act, we must question whether the puppets really intend to achieve a peaceful reunification through dialogue, or whether they want to fight us?

Today in South Korea, the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle of youths, students, and people for the democratization of campuses and society and against dictatorial rule has been fiercely staged for a long time. In particular, the spirit of national unity and peaceful reunification has become rapidly enhanced among the South Korean people in the wake of the delivery of our relief goods to the South Korean flood victims.

Embarrassed by this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now trying to soothe the discontent of the people and to obliterate the growing spirit of reunification among them by staging farces under the signboard of unification. This, it is trying to maintain its tottering fascist dictatorial regime. Such an act was vividly exposed in Chon Tu-hwan's remarks at the meeting that day with members of the Advisory Committee for Peaceful Unification at Chongwadae, saying that the driving force of unification lies in social stability and unity.

The stability and unity babbled about by the puppets are nothing but a fascist slogan for long-term office designed to extricate them from the daily growing social and political crisis and unrest by paralyzing the national and class awareness of the people and their struggle spirit and by eliminating and obliterating all social and political obstacles hindering their fascist and dictatorial rule.

Following the delivery of our relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, all of the Korean people and fair public opinion of the world as well urgently want to see this lead to the road of improving North-South relations and promoting peaceful reunification. At such a time, the South Korean puppets' act of resorting to the double-dealing tactics of seeking fascism, division, and confrontation while putting up the signboard of unification cannot be tolerated. The South Korean people will not be deceived by the false propaganda and hypocrisy of the puppets and not tolerate their antinational splittist maneuvers.

CHON'S INTERVIEW WITH FRENCH JOURNAL CRITICIZED

SK080632 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 7 Nov 84

[NODONG SINMUN 8 November commentary: "Fabricated Propaganda Running Counter to Peace"]

[Text] The South Korean dictator touched on the Korean question in his written interview given to the 31 October edition of POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, a French political journal. In the interview, he tried to disguise himself as an advocate of peace and reunification. The interview was full of hackneyed deceptive propaganda aimed at justifying his schemes to disturb peace and perpetuate division.

In the interview, he slandered our proposal for tripartite talks as being a means to cover up a southward invasion and a deceptive strategem that does not take the relevant situation into consideration. He then clamored that his national goal is to create a new environment conducive to peace on and the reunification of the Korean peninsula. These are funny remarks whose ulterior motive is incomprehensible.

What is the relevant situation, as he said, which is not taken into consideration in our proposal for tripartite talks? What is the new environment which he said he will create? As everybody knows, the basic factor causing tensions to continue in Korea is the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea. The Korean Armistice Agreement is being constantly infringed upon unilaterally by the U.S. forces and the South Korean side. The president reality is that there is no firm, realistic guarantee for maintaining peace.

In order to ease tensions and maintain and solidify peace in Korea, it is necessary to remove the factors aggravating tensions by taking realistic measures, such as replacing the unstable Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, forcing the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, alleviating the military confrontation between the North and the South, and reducing troops and armaments of both sides. In this way, a precondition for peacefully solving the reunification question in the country can be provided, too.

The issue of easing tensions cannot be settled only through negotiations between the North and the South. This is shown by the whole process of dialogue which was carried out in the past. The issue of easing tensions can be settled only with the participation of the United States, which is exercising the prerogative of supreme military command in South Korea, and was a signatory to the Armistice Agreement concluded with us. Our proposal for tripartite talks takes into consideration such a historical background and realistic conditions and demands.

The person in authority in South Korea said that our proposal for tripartite talks is aimed at covering up a southward invasion. But the United States, too, has advocated tripartite talks in the past. Also, the person in authority in South Korea himself has agreed to such remarks. At that time, he did not make such remarks.

The theory of southward invasion is propaganda fabricated by the splittists who oppose reunification. The South Korean side is opposing the tripartite talks not because of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion but because it fears seeing an environment favorable for the peaceful solution of the Korean question created as a result of the conclusion of a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

Verbally, they are clamoring that their goal is to create the environment conducive to peace and the reunification of the Korean peninsula, but, in actuality, they are, in every way, throwing monkey wrenches so that such an environment cannot be created.

What the present dictator did first, after assuming power, was to beg the United States to cancel the plan to withdraw U.S. ground forces, and, instead, continuously station U.S. forces in South Korea. He not only begged for the continued stationing of the U.S. forces, but has also augmented the equipment of the puppet army by continuing to introduce new weapons and has accelerated the preparations for war by openly kicking up anticommunist war rackets against us.

An atrocious massacre was committed against the Kwangju uprisers who demanded democracy and the country's reunification. "Team Spirit" joint military exercises have been repeatedly staged, and the scale of the exercises has been rapidly expanded, such that they have become the largest-ever war games in history. All of these took place after the present dictator assumed power.

Even since an atmosphere for dialogue between the North and South was provided with our relief measure for the South Korean flood victims as momentum, military exercises have been staged in South Korea on as many as three occasions. All of these are not acts conducive to peace and reunification, but are acts aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula and blocking the way to reunification. At present, too, they are building up military strength and inciting North-South confrontation, while advocating the cultivation of national strength aimed at competing with us in terms of strength. All occurrences in South Korea substantiate the fact that the peace clamored about by them is a sham and that the reunification advocated by them, too, is nothing but camouflage aimed at covering up their schemes to perpetuate division.

Now is the time for the persons in authority in South Korea to stop ridiculing public opinion concerning the Korean question. Korea's peace and reunification are connected with the vital interests of our nation and are an urgent question that is also linked with the question of maintaining peace in Asia and the world, and that awaits a solution. If the South Korean authorities are really interested in peace in and the reunification of Korea, they should not pay useless lip service only, but should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks, breaking away from their anachronistic stance of confrontation now. Only under these circumstances can they say that they are willing to do things conducive to peace and reunification.

KULLOJA OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY OF PRC FOUNDING

SK011321 Pyongyang KULLOJA No 10 in Korean Oct 84 p 55

[Article by Sin Tong-ki: "On the Road of the Rewarding Struggle To Build a Modernized New China on the Occasion of the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC"]

[Text] Thirty-four years have passed since the PRC was founded. The 1 October 1949 birth of a new China was not only a brilliant success of the Chinese people in their protracted revolutionary struggle, but was also a great historic event in the Chinese people's life.

An epochal change was made in the position of the Chinese people and a new epoch of socialist construction was opened on the wide and vast continent of China with the victory of the Chinese People's Revolution and the founding of the PRC.

For the first time, the Chinese people became the genuine masters of a new history, creating a new life by firmly grasping their destiny in their own hands, and the relations of power in Asia and in the international arena were decisively changed in favor of socialism with the founding of the PRC.

Since the PRC was founded and the road of socialist revolution pioneered, the Chinese people have traversed a rewarding road under the wise leadership of the CPC. Although 35 years is not long in the history of China, the Chinese people have achieved brilliant successes and effected epochal changes and leaps in this amount of time by gallantly smashing all sorts of destructive and sabotage maneuvers by enemies both at home and abroad and by accelerating socialist revolution and socialist construction. Thus, the appearance of the old China, in which repression and exploitation by foreign aggressors and domestic reactionaries were rampant and in which the people suffered from poverty and hunger, has disappeared forever and the socialist new China has emerged in China with a great appearance, emitting brilliant rays.

In the past 35 years, the Chinese people have achieved numerous successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction by displaying the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. In particular, the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle has faced a new aspect with the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee as a turning point.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In recent years, the Chinese revolution has faced a new historical turning point under the tested leadership of leaders of the CPC, including Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping. The appearance of China has completely changed and basic changes are taking place in the lives of the Chinese people.

Since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Chinese people have surmounted the momentary difficulty on their road of advance and have achieved stability and unity throughout the country. Thus, they have entered a new historic stage of changing China into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist country by achieving socialist modernization in all fields.

In today's China, a new aspect of national prosperity and grandeur has been opened and unprecedented upsurges are taking place in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Economic construction for socialist modernization is being vigorously accelerated more than anything else.

In recent years, the diligent and gallant Chinese people have consistently staged a struggle to reform the old and backward system and to create new things. In particular, the Chinese people have concentrated major efforts on readjusting the economic structures of all fields and have successfully carried out the work of rearranging, reforming, and improving existing enterprises in accordance with the policy of the CPC. As a result, great success has been attained in all fields of socialist economic construction.

In the past three years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-1985), the total production output of industry and agriculture increased an average of 8 percent annually in China. In 1983, total industrial production output and labor productivity increased 10.2 percent and 9.7 percent, respectively, compared to the previous year. The production of some 30 kinds of major products, including coal, crude oil, and steel materials, has already reached their goal for 1985, the last year of the current 5-year plan.

All these achievements which have been won in recent years show that the Chinese people, exerting efforts to implement the CPC's policy of socialist modernization, can successfully attain the goal of quadrupling the annual gross product of industry and agriculture during the coming 20 years, until the end of this century.

In recent years, rapid progress has been made in the industrial sector of China. Many large hydraulic, thermal power plants and numerous medium- and small-sized power plants have been built throughout the nation. As a result, the power industry of China is developing rapidly. During the last year the total power production of the nation increased by 136.9 percent compared to 1978. This is an 81.7-fold increase when compared to 1949. Thanks to the rapid development of the power industry, powerful electricity networks have been established in the major metropolitan areas and industrial districts, and numerous rural areas have been newly electrified.

The machine industrial sector, which lagged far behind in the past, is now developing rapidly. Plants manufacturing metallurgical related equipment, mining equipment, power plant equipment, oil refinery and chemical plant equipment, and light industrial plant and textile plant equipment, as well as vehicles, tractors, lathes, and other machinery. Also, shipyards manufacturing large vessels have been built throughout the nation. Thus, the machine industry is actively contributing to implementing the four modernizations plan by producing and supplying the machinery and facilities needed by all sectors of the national economy.

The chemical industrial sector has also established a solid foundation for producing and supplying the chemical products required to develop the national economy and upgrade the people's standard of living. The chemical industrial sector of China is presently producing and supplying some 30,000 kinds of standardized products for the sectors of the national economy.

As a result of the ceaseless development of the industrial sector, the overall national economy has become more active, and the struggle for the implementation of the socialist modernization plan is being vigorously pushed ahead. Rapid agricultural development is one of the major achievements which the Chinese people have won in the struggle to build a new modern China.

During recent years, the CPC took a series of proper steps to develop agriculture. As a result, China's agriculture is now developing rapidly, and grain production and production of other agricultural products are increasing annually. In 1983 China achieved a 127.1 percent increase in grain production, a 214 percent increase in cotton production, and a 202 percent increase in oil production, when compared to 1978. Agriculture is the bedrock of China's national economy. Accordingly, the growth of agricultural production is having a good effect on the improvement of the people's standard of living, as well as the adjustment of the direction of the development of the heavy industry and the acceleration of the development of light industry.

The work to establish socialist spiritual civilization is being vigorously advanced. This is one of the achievements which the Chinese people have won in the struggle to build a modern socialist power. Placing its main efforts on building a modern economy, the CPC has also put forth the task of establishing a great socialist spiritual civilization, along with the material civilization.

Establishing a socialist civilization is one of China's strategic policies. In China, the struggle to establish socialist spiritual civilization is being waged as important work to increase the level of the ideology and thought, as well as culture and morality, of the broad strata of the masses. For this reason, it is being increasingly systematized and universalized with each passing day.

In recent years, after China started to establish socialist spiritual civilization, new changes took place with regard to the people's spiritual and moral aspects and the appearance of society.

China is making more vigorous efforts to herald and follow advanced units and people. As a result, the ranks of advanced units and people are expanding drastically. Over 35,800 people in the provinces, cities, and autonomous regions of the country have been decorated as models, and tens of thousands more were decorated as new long March shock workers and 8 March standard bearers.

Moving stories of heroes and advanced people who have performed exploits, devoting themselves to modernizing the country, are encouraging the hundreds of millions of working people, youths, and children of the country to a noble spiritual world.

Through the all-people civility-courtesy month, which has been observed annually since March 1982, the people's ideological and spiritual aspects have improved, and an outstanding social spirit is being established in environmental hygienic and service work.

The People's Liberation Army, the Communist Youth League, and the children's organizations of China are actively carrying out the campaign to perform good deeds by following the heroes, models, advanced people, and Lei Feng, and the workers, youths, and students of broad strata are vigorously carrying out various activities such as the five-stress, four-beauty, and three-love campaign and the revitalization of China campaign. As a result, the flower of spiritual civilization is blooming everywhere.

According to reports on the meeting of the five-stress, four-beauty, and three-love campaign held last spring, more than 10,000 people's units for the joint establishment of spiritual civilization have been organized in the provinces, cities, and counties of the nation and, during recent years, a total of 29 million People's Liberation Army soldiers joined with the residents of the cities in participating in various activities, including urban beautification work. Some 180,000 soldiers planted some 50 million trees in parks and along streets.

Today, the campaign to establish spiritual civilization is becoming more active in urban and rural areas, in schools, in all other areas, and among the broad strata of people. The old working method and style and the old customs and life style are gradually disappearing through the vigorous campaign to establish socialist spiritual civilization and instead, a socialist life-style, and a socialist spirit and social order are being established. Mutual harmony and the spirit of truly trusting and loving the party, the fatherland, and the socialist system are growing among the people.

It is entirely thanks to the CPC's tested leadership that the Chinese revolution has entered the period of a new historic turn, the look of China has changed, and a great change is taking place in the Chinese people's lives.

The CPC, which has been strengthened and tested in the prolonged revolutionary struggle, is leading the Chinese revolution along the single road of victory by creatively applying the general principles of Marxism-Leninism in accordance with the specific situation of the Chinese revolution.

In particular, proletarian revolutionaries like Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, who have had rich experiences during the prolonged struggle, have taken the lead in the Chinese revolution, swiftly rectifying the guiding ideology of the party and advancing the Chinese-oriented line of socialist construction while competently organizing and mobilizing the people's revolutionary zeal and creative talents. This is precisely what has helped China gain its present successes.

Our people consider the Chinese people's successes as their own, and wish the Chinese people a new victory in their future.

During the 35 years since the founding of the PRC, a brilliant success has also been achieved in China's foreign relations. By implementing a foreign policy of independence and self-reliance, the CPC and the Chinese Government have established diplomatic relations with 129 countries, developing state relations with them, and have joined some 300 international organizations. The international position of the PRC is growing with each passing day, and its influence in international relations is also growing.

Shortly after its founding was declared, China established formal diplomatic relations with our country. The establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and China was an important event that enabled Korea and China to further strengthen, develop, and polish, from generation to generation, the blood-sealed traditional Korea-China friendship which the two countries established in the course of a protracted joint struggle against the imperialist aggression.

Korea and China are close neighbors whose rivers and mountains are linked, and the peoples of the two countries are comrades-in-arms and brothers who have shared life and death with each other in the course of arduous revolutionary struggle. Because they share the same thoughts and ideology, the peoples of Korea and China have overcome difficulties, fought the same bloody life-and-death battles together, and shared life and death together in strong unity from long ago and, in the progress, they were linked to each other with unseparable relations and with ties as close as lips to teeth.

The Chinese people are comrades-in-arms who helped our people at the most difficult hour during the fatherland liberation war, shedding their blood. When the U.S. imperialist aggressors launched an armed invasion against the northern half of the republic, the Chinese people helped our people with their blood in their arduous struggle by sending their sons and daughters to Korean fronts under the banner of "Resist America, aid Korea, safeguard the home, and defend the nation." The heroic fight put up by many warriors of the Chinese People's Volunteers during the hard hour of the fatherland liberation war, including (huang keyguang), (guo shaoun), and (lao shengye), who fought the U.S. imperialist aggressors to defend our republic, is the living example of noble international spirit. Indeed, the two peoples of Korea and China are the revolutionary comrades-in-arms, class brothers, and credible allies who have closely supported and cooperated with each other by shedding blood and sacrificing their lives in the process of a protracted joint struggle.

The friendship between the Korean and Chinese people is a noble one established and maintained by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song together with the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai.

The recent visit to China by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-Il's visit to China, the visits to our country by esteemed Comrades Hu Yaobang and Xiaoping have been historic events providing a new milestone in deepening the special friendship between the two peoples and in developing the traditional friendship into a new high stage. Through these visits, the two countries came to open an opportunity of strengthening and developing Korea-China relations forever, from generation to generation.

Our people are very happy that Korea-China friendship is blossoming and developing further and that rock-firm foundations have been laid to inherit and develop Korea-China friendship from generation to generation.

The two countries' parties, government, and peoples are carrying out the joint tasks to reunify their countries and in the process they are mutually supporting and encouraging each other.

The CPC, Chinese Government, and Chinese people positively support our proposals for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and tripartite talks and are extending firm solidarity with our people's cause of reunification of the fatherland. Such support and solidarity are based on the prudent friendship and deep class sense of obligation of the fraternal Chinese people who value the friendship between the Korean and Chinese people.

Our people actively support the sacred cause of the Chinese people to reunify their country by returning Taiwan to their country and by recovering the sovereignty of Hong Kong. Our people also strongly oppose and denounce the U.S. imperialists' scheme to fabricate two Chinas.

It is our party's unwavering policy and our people's invariable will to consolidate and develop forever the invincible Korea-China friendship with its long historical traditions. Under any circumstances and under any tribulations, our party and people will defend and develop Korea-China friendship without the slightest hitch and will carry out the historic cause of socialism and communism on the same rank with the Chinese people, as we have been doing.

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY FIGURE LEAVES FOR HOME

SK072319 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2304 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA) -- Marcel Debarge, member of the Executive Bureau and national secretary of the French Socialist Party, left Pyongyang for home on November 7 by plane.

He was seen off at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR EGYPTIAN VISIT

SK081049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA) -- A government military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, left here on November 8 by plane for a visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Chong-mok, first vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lieutenant Generals Pak Chong-kuk and Yi Pong-won and other generals of the KPA.

Present there were Egyptian Ambassador to Korea Muhyi al-Din Yusuf al-'Attar, Military Attache of the Egyptian Embassy Sabir Muhammad Atwa and Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy Wang Shaowa.

LECTURE HAILS KIM CHONG-IL'S LEADERSHIP

SK080401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA) -- A lecture on the 20th anniversary of the publication of "On Creating Revolutionary Literature and Art", an immortal classic work of the great leader President Kim Il-song, was given in Pyongyang on November 7.

Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Art, gave a lecture on the subject "The idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on creating revolutionary literature and art is a programmatic guideline for the building of socialist and communist literature and art."

"President Kim Il-song with a scientific insight into the objective demand of the developing revolution and the actual conditions of the world's literature and art, published the historic work 'On Creating Revolutionary Literature and Art' on November 7, 1984, and thereby occasioned a new turn in the development of our literature and art," he said.

A comprehensive and perfect answer, he noted, is given in the work to all problems from the necessity to create revolutionary literature and art, the problems of principle arising in its creation to ways for it.

The lecturer said President Kim Il-song elucidated in the work that the creation of revolutionary literature and art is required by the basic duty of our literature and art and put forward a task to create revolutionary masterpieces clarifying their essential peculiarities.

The work of President Kim Il-song also explains the problems of the development of music art, of directing efforts to the creation of novels and films and intensively gaining experience in reality, the lecturer noted, and said: For the originality and profundity of its contents, their universality and truth, his classic work made an imperishable contribution to further developing and enriching the revolutionary theory of the working class on literature and art and constituted a militant banner in the construction and development of our chuche-oriented literature and art.

The lecturer dwelt on the fact that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has ushered in a great heyday of the chuche-based art in this land through his tireless energetic guidance for brilliantly applying the chuche-based idea of literature and art clarified by the historic work.

He said: Comrade Kim Chong-il has wisely led the work of creating many revolutionary masterpieces and bringing our music art into full bloom and development as a socialist and national one which conforms with the demand of the era and the ideology and sentiments of people. He has successfully carried out the historic cause of transforming all realms of literature and art as required by the chuche idea by effecting a revolution in literature and art. A number of monumental works including the revolutionary masterpieces depicting the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of President Kim Il-song which were created in this course have positively contributed to establishing a revolutionary world outlook among people.

The tremendous successes achieved by our chuche-based literature and art and its dazzling development are a clear proof of the correctness and invincible vitality of the chuche-oriented idea of literature and art advanced by President Kim Il-song in the work and an undying epic of the shining victory of the outstanding leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, Choe Yong-hwa stressed.

UPSWING IN PRODUCTION, CONSTRUCTION EFFECTED

SK071521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA) -- An upswing in production and construction is reported from the factories and enterprises in North and South Pyongan Provinces given working guidance by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, recently.

The Nakwon machine plant, a modern large machine building base, decided to assemble one more oxygen separator by the end of November. In recent few days it has increased the speed two or three times in assembling the oxygen separator and test drills and excavators.

The workers of the tower shop of the oxygen separator branch factory have trebled the speed of tower assembling by applying rational chucks. The test drill shop has introduced advanced methods in the assembling of the hydraulic and operational systems to increase the speed of assembling 1.5-2 times, while considerably improving its quality.

The Pyongbuk smeltery, another powerful nonferrous metal production base built in the northwestern part of the country, has plunged into a drive to complete a project for the expansion of the production capacity in one or two years. An energetic work is under way for bulding more ore storages and completing in a short time the construction of different objects including the slaked lime production centre and dust ore settling basin.

The nonferrous metal output at the smeltery will more than quadruple within two years. Meanwhile, mill No. 121 launched into a powerful drive for the increased production of good-quality paper. It is one of the nation's biggest paper mills.

NORTH '88 OLYMPIC PARTICIPATION SAID HINTED AT

SK080938 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 8 Nov 84 p 4

[Report from Tokyo correspondent Sin Song-sun]

[Text] Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party Ishibashi disclosed on 7 November that Kim Il-song of North Korea hinted at the participation of North Korea in the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games. Chairman Ishibashi disclosed this at talks that day with Hideo Den, leader of the Social Democratic Federation of Japan, who returned from a recent visit to South Korea. Ishibashi told Hideo Den that, at a meeting with him while visiting North Korea recently, Kim Il-song indicated that North Korea would participate in the Seoul Olympic Games.

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES REAGAN'S REELECTION

SK071128 Seoul YONHAP in English 1107 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 7 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government welcomed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's re-election Wednesday.

In a congratulatory statement, Culture and Information Minister Yi Chin-hui said that he, representing the Korean Government and people, extends sincere congratulations to Reagan on his re-election at President of the United States for another four-year term.

"Reagan, who displayed excellent leadership in promoting the development and unison of the free world during the past four years, was re-elected with overwhelming support from the American people," the government spokesman said.

Yi said that Reagan's lopsided victory in the election proves that "the steady efforts Reagan made during the past four years, both at home and abroad, to establish a durable and stable peace in the world has gained the full and unwavering confidence of all the American people."

Yi then expressed the hope that Reagan's re-election would provide opportunity for furthering the two countries' traditionally friendly relations, which were strengthened by the two summit talks between Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Reagan during the past four years.

Further Reaction

SK080125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Government spokesman Yi Chin-hui said yesterday the Korean Government expects that the amicable ties between Korea and the United States will be deepened and strengthened for the next four years as a result of the reelection of President Ronald Reagan.

In a statement, Yi, who is minister of culture and information, said that the government "welcomes wholeheartedly" the landslide victory of Reagan, who has displayed "outstanding leadership in the development and unity of the Free World."

The victory shows that the American people fully support what President Reagan has achieved at home and abroad during the past four years, said Yi.

He added it is expected that the traditionally friendly ties which had been strengthened by the summit meetings between President Chon Tu-hwan and President Reagan will be "deepened and reinforced" in the next four years.

KOREA TIMES Editorial

SK080224 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan Relection"]

[Text] With a resounding call that "our work is not yet finished," U.S. President Ronald Reagan has won a runaway reelection to serve four more years in the White House. His overwhelming victory has been long anticipated -- with almost all polls, conducted since the Republican nomination of the incumbent president last summer, underlining his lead over the Democratic contender, Walter Mondale.

By all indications, the American voters in the quadrennial presidential election this week threw support behind the continuity of a stable and strong leadership in the person of Mr. Reagan, who has taken a tough stand against the Soviet challenge and has helped the U.S. economy mark a recovery during his tenure in office.

Compared with the last election campaign four years ago, this time he made far fewer pledges on specific issues, save for the Republican platform and statements reaffirming his standing policies. Yet, his promises in broad terms -- such as "great national renewal" and a "society of opportunity," slogans backed up by his past performance -- must have been more appealing to the voters, overshadowing such persistent disputes as the Democratic challenges to his age and leadership.

In the international perspective, Mr. Reagan's reelection endorsing a consistency in the superpower's policy direction is reassuring, especially for free world nations including Korea, though there are several major global issues which thus far remain unsettled.

Facing the reelected American President are indeed a number of domestic and international questions, either those remaining from his incumbent term in office or those potentially in the making.

To his benefit, Republicans riding on his coattails made a gain in the Congress, staving off a Democratic assault on their Senate majority and cutting into the opposition party's controlling edge in the House.

The overall Republican gains, particularly the stunning landslide in the presidential race, will certainly place the next Reagan administration in a better position in dealing with problems confronting it. In this respect, attention is due to the probable impact of campaign debates, including the Democratic argument, on the management of both national and foreign affairs.

In the international sphere, Mr. Reagan may well be expected to step up his efforts for making breakthroughs on at least some of the outstanding issues, including the deteriorated East-West relations and nuclear arms control which he recently said were occupying his most pressing concern. They are two of the questions not only pending between the United States and the Soviet Union but also attracting keen global concern for their crucial part in maintaining world peace and stability.

It is to be cited that Mr. Reagan has been realistic and resilient in conducting foreign policy, sometimes departing from what he said during the 1980 election campaign-for instance, about his stand on the question involving China and Taiwan.

One notable aspect of the campaign this year was that, despite near-total disagreement over almost every issue at stake, the Republican and Democratic contenders had no major conflicts on Asian-Pacific policy.

For Koreans, President Reagan's continued service for another four years will surely be helpful in sustaining national security and in further promoting bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation.

Aside from the consistency expected in U.S. policy toward Korea, to be recalled is the fact that Mr. Reagan's inauguration to the Presidency in 1981 marked a conspicuous turn in ameliorating Seoul-Washington ties.

CHON URGES IMPROVING EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

SK080138 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that the combined forces of Korea and the United States should further strengthen their defense system capable of meeting any large-scale surprise attack by North Korea. He said further improvements are necessary in the forces' early warning system against any indication or attempt by the enemy for an attack.

The president made the statement during this visit to the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command Headquarters at Yongsan on the sixth CFC anniversary. He was met by Gen. William J. Livsey, commander of the CFC, and his staff.

President Chon said there have been unusual military activities in the communist North. He referred to the reorganization of the North Korean military structure and the forward deployment of troops as well as the continuing buildup. "The forward deployment would enable the North Korean troops to shorten the time needed to prepare a large-scale surprise attack," Chon said.

He praised the CFC for the efforts made to improve the operation of the combine forces. The president noted that the combined defense system has been developed so that it can retaliate to any enemy attack and its forces can endure in the event of war. "The system meets the Korean reality," he said.

FOREIGN MINISTER PREDICTS CONTINUED U.S. SUPPORT

SK080107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Nov 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Foreign Affairs Minister Yi Won-Kyong told the National Assembly yesterday that the possibility is slim that the United States will pursue dialogue with North Korea over the shoulder of South Korea. Yi predicted that the U.S. Administration will continue to support direct Seoul-Pyongyang negotiations regarding unification issues, as proposed by the Republic of Korea.

"I see no reason that the U.S. Government will change its hitherto policy toward North Korea," said Yi. He made the remarks in answer to a question by Hwang Myong-su, an independent lawmaker, on whether President Ronald Reagan, who was reelected in a landslide would seek to change the U.S. policy toward the Pyongyang regime.

Testifying before the Budget-Settlement Committee, Yi reminded committee members that U.S. Amb. Richard Walker recently described North Korea as an "open-mouthed crocodile" in connection with its recent overtures toward Seoul. As such, Yi said it is unlikely that Washington will seek to have talks with Pyongyang over the shoulder of South Korea.

Asked by Rep. Hwang whether Washington was urging Tokyo to soften its attitude toward Pyongyang, Yi said it is simply not true. The Tokyo government is not likely to change its basic policy with regard to North Korea, although the former plans to lift its sanctions against the latter next January, said the minister. The restrictions include a ban on contacts between Japanese and North Korean officials in third countries.

Concerning France-North Korea relations, Minister Yi replied that the France Government appears to have put aside plans to elevate the North Korean trade office in Paris to the status of diplomatic representative office after a protest from Seoul. Yi visited France last June. It appears that the present French Government has now deferred plans to recognize North Korea due to continuing tensions on the Korean peninsula and the Rangoon terrorist bombing, according to Yi. Seoul will continue to appeal to France to refrain from improving ties with North Korea, he told the 50-member Budget Committee.

At the same panel, Education Minister Kwon I-hyok said the government has been encouraging Korean scholars to initiate academic exchanges with their Chinese counterparts, particularly in archaeology.

Defense Minister Yun Song-min said that Seoul will ask the United States to procure more weapons from Korea for its military installations stationed in the Far East and South-east Asia in order to put Korea's defense industries to increased use.

ROK-LUXEMBOURG AGREE TO AVOID DOUBLE TAXATION

SK080019 Seoul YONHAP in English 0011 8 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov 8 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea and Luxembourg concluded an agreement Wednesday to avoid double taxation and to prevent fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and capital, Korean Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday. Korean Ambassador to Luxembourg Sin Chong-sop and Luxembourgish Foreign Minister Jacques Poos signed the convention in Luxembourg.

The European nation became the 23rd country with which South Korea has made a formal convention for the avoidance of double taxation.

MEETING WITH PERU DISCUSSES ENERGY COOPERATION

SK080015 Seoul YONHAP in English 0007 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov 8 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korean and Peruvian Government officials met in Seoul Wednesday to seek ways of promoting energy cooperation between their countries. The meeting was the first since the two countries agreed to establish a binational committee on energy cooperation in May of last year. During the meeting, an agreement was reached between Peruvian Energy Minister Fernando Montero Aramburu and his Korean counterpart, Choe Tong-kyu.

Delegates to the bilateral Cooperation Committee on Mineral Resources exchanged views as to how to cooperate in the exploration and development of energy sources in resource-rich Peru.

The Peruvian delegation was led by Fortunato Isasi [Cayo], Peruvian ambassador to the Philippines while the Korean side was headed by Vice Energy-Resources Minister Yi Pong-so.

Korea imported 1.46 million tons of iron or 9,000 tons of copper and 10,317 tons of zinc from Peru last year. Meanwhile, imports from the South American country totalled more than 52.7 million U.S. dollars worth. Mineral resources accounted for 94.1 percent of Korean imports from Peru.

SIN PYONG-HYON TEMPORARILY ASSUMES CHIN'S DUTIES

SK080352 Seoul YONHAP in English 0319 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 8 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-Hyon took over the official duties Thursday of Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong, who fell ill on Nov. 1. President Chon Tu-hwan approved Chin's sick leave earlier Thursday, presidential spokesman Hwang Sun-pil said.

Hwang said Sin will perform the official duties of the prime minister in accordance with the government organization law.

Chin tendered his application for sick leave Wednesday after doctors at Seoul National University Hospital, where he is now hospitalized, advised him to rest.

It has been reported that Chin is suffering from blood clots in the brain and that it is difficult for him to perform his official duties.

Political observers said that if Chin's medical treatment is prolonged, a cabinet reshuffle, including the replacement of the prime minister, is likely to be conducted for major forthcoming schedules.

The general election to reorganize the nation's 276-seat parliament is scheduled for some time in February or March.

Government sources said Chin's sick will last less than two months because he fell ill at a time when he was not performing official duties.

The law allows sick leave of no longer than six months a year for government employees who fall ill while performing official duties.

DKP CONTACTING OFFICIALS BANNED FROM POLITICS

SK080243 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Nov 84 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Leading officials of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party are making brisk contacts with old-time politicians who are expected to soon be released from a ban on political activities.

It is apparent that they are seeking to recruit those ostracized politicians into the party when they are allowed to resume their political activities almost four years after banishment from the political arena.

At present, 99 old school politicians, mostly former lawmakers and members of the disbanded opposition New Democratic Party are under the grip of the political restriction based on the "renovation of political climate" since November, 1980.

Rep. Yu Chi-song, president of the DKP made a phone call to Cho Yun-hyong, former lawmaker of the NDP, who is a leader of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy made up of dissident politicians.

Yi is also contacting supporters of Kim Tae-chung, former presidential condidate of the NDP to look into the possibility of their entrance into the party. Kim is under the ban and lives now in exile in the United States.

In the meantime, Rep. Sin Sang-u, another vice president of the DKP, is learned to be contacting Yi Chol-song and members of the Council for Promotion of Democracy to attract them into the party.

RIOT POLICE TO ENTER CAMPUSES AS WARRANTED

SK081103 Seoul YONHAP in English 0928 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 8 (YONHAP) -- In reversing its policy of sending police onto campuses only at the request of school authorities, the government has decided to deploy riot police onto campuses when things become uncontrollable.

Education Minister Kwon I-hyok told the National Assembly's Education and Information Committee Thursday that the government decided also to hold school authorities accountable for chaotic situations when they lose thier "self-management capabilities."

The education minister said he will request the support of police authorities when he finds serious problems arising in the maintenance of order on campuses and in society as a whole because universities have failed to take appropriate measures to control the violence by not requesting police support when their self-management capabilities reach the limit.

In a voluntary appearance before the committee, Kwon emphasized that the government will hold the school authorities responsible if campus violence creates serious social unrest and if the school authorities lose their self-management capabilities by failing to counter the situations properly.

Kwon said the campus disturbances, which had been limited to sit-in demonstrations within the campuses, have become violent since the beginning of the fall semester, attempting to take to the street and throwing stones smashing office equipment and assaulting against professors and school officials.

He also accused students of breaking into the offices of university presidents, seizing documents and lynching citizens on campus in broad daylight.

Police entered the campus of Seoul National University on Oct. 24 at the request of university President Yi Hyon-chae more than seven months after withdrawing from university campuses across the nation.

The national university students were boycotting mid-term exams in protest over police accusations against students lynching citizens.

MPRP RESOLUTION ON BATMONH USSR VISIT ADOPTED

OW080141 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1701 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 7 (MONTSAME) -- The Politbureau of the MPRP Central Committee has adopted a resolution on the outcome of the working visit of General Secretary of the MPRP CC, Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, Jambyn Batmonh to the Soviet Union.

The resolution notes that the recent visit of the Mongolian leader has become another striking demonstration of the unbreakable friendship and fraternity of Mongolian and Soviet peoples, a convincing proof of complete mutual understanding and profound trust reflecting the unity of goals and interests of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and their unswerving resolve to strengthen and deepen all-out-co-operation between our parties, countries and peoples in the interests for the good of successful construction of socialism and communism in the MPR and the USSR, and to closely cooperate in the international arena in the name of peace and security.

Meetings and talks held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere between General Secretary of the MPRP CC, Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, Jambyn Batmonh and General Secretary of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet K.U. Chernenko, Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N.A. Tikhonov will serve a powerful impetus for the further development and strengthening of traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU, the MPR and the USSR.

The Politbureau of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee notes that Mongolian-Soviet relations based on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are of an all-round complex nature and at a fuller extent meet the vital interests of the construction of a new society in our countries, the tasks of consolidating international positions of the socialist community.

The close fraternal interaction of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Soviet Communist Party is the core of Mongolian-Soviet relations. The leaders of our parties highly assessed the economic, scientific and technical cooperation of the two countries and discussed questions of further development of Mongolian-Soviet relations for the future. They emphasized the importance and expediency of working out a long-term programme of the development of economic scientific and technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR for the period up to the year of 2000. The MPRP Central Committee considers that the elaboration and the realization of this programme will be of great significance for the further expansion and deepening of all-out economic cooperation between the two countries, for the development of Mongolia's national economy and raising of the well-being of the Mongolian people.

The MPRP CC Politbureau in its resolution expressed profound gratitude to the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet Government for their constant all-round fraternal assistance and support in implementing the socio-economic programmes of Mongolia's development. The meetings and talks in Moscow confirmed the resolve of the MPR and the Soviet Union to do their utmost for the implementation of the decisions of the economic summit meeting of the CEMA member-states and the tasks of socialist economic integration.

The negotiations reaffirmed the unity of view of our countries in assessing the present-day international situation. The two leaders stressed there is no other task more important than the struggle for preserving and strengthening peace, preventing the threat of nuclear war. They resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of the ruling circles of the United States and the NATO, their attempts to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries, the further aggravation by them of the international situation and the escalation of the arms race including the militarization of outer space.

The further strengthening of economic and defence might of the socialist countries, consolidation of their unity and cohesion, and intensification of the struggle of millions of peoples in the world will serve a reliable obstacle on the way of adventuristic actions of warmongers. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of the MPR, the document says, consistently support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist communist countries aimed at detente, and ensuring security and international cooperation.

The leaders of the two fraternal countries pointed to the danger of the build-up of U.S. military preparations in Asia, in the Pacific basin and the reinforcement of militarist forces. They emphasized the importance and urgency of the proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on improving the situation in Asia, in particular the well-known Soviet proposals on realizing confidence-building measures in the Far East, on the demilitarization of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, the proposal of the MPR to sign a convention on mutual non-aggression and nonuse of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific.

The visit of Jambyn Batmonh to the Soviet Union on the eve of the 60th anniversaries of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic has opened new wider horizons for the further deepening of the unbreakable friendship and all-round and fruitful cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union, and has become an important contribution to the augmentation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. The Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party entirely and fully approved the outcome of the working visit of General Secretary of the MPRP CC, Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers J. Batmonh to the Soviet Union.

The Politbureau of the MPRP CC committed all avmag (province) and city party committees, primary party organisations, state and public organisations and the mass media to carry out broad elucidatory work among the population on the outcome of the working visit of Comrade J. Batmonh. The Politbureau, on behalf of the MPRP CC, the government and people of the MPR expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU CC and the Soviet Government for the great attention paid to the working visit of J. Batmonh to the Soviet Union.

UNEN on Visit

OW060029 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1730 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 5 (MONTSAME) -- The world public still focuses its attention on the Mongolian-Soviet talks held during the recent working visit of General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers Jambyn Batmonh to the Soviet Union.

Key problems of present-day international life were discussed at these talks. The leaders of the two fraternal countries pointed out that the imperative need of today is, as never before, to strengthen in every way possible the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and coordinate their foreign political course aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, realizing disarmament measures and at radically improving the international situation, writes the Mongolian national daily UNEN.

During the meeting on the Kremlin J. Batmonh and K.U. Chernenko reaffirmed that the proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on confidence-building measures in the Far East and on demilitarization of the Pacific and Indian oceans are of greater importance in the present conditions of dangerous aggravation of the international situation including on the Asian Continent.

(?As) foreign mass media emphasize, the proposal of the Mongolian Government to sign a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific is of great importance for strengthening peace and stability in the Asian Continent, the daily stresses.

The strengthening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union, the coordinated peaceloving foreign policy conducted by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the governments of the two fraternal countries in the international arena meet the interests of all peoples of the world, the UNEN points out.

KOMMUNIST CARRIES BATMONH ARTICLE ON CEMA

OW080405 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1720 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 7 (MONTSAME) -- During the years of people's power, the Mongolian people, under the leadership of the MPRP and with the all-round assistance and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and by their selfless labour have achieved great successes in socialist construction, General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers Jambyn Batmonh writes in his article, timed to the 60th anniversaries of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic. The article was published in the regular issue of the Soviet journal KOMMUNIST.

J. Batmonh stresses that the country's economy is assuming an ever greater industrial nature. The country's industry accounts for nearly one third of the national income and its output increased 2.5 fold as against 1960. At present, the country's industry manufactures 2.5 thousand different items and about 80 percent of them are exported to more than 20 countries. The rapid development of industry in Mongolia can be judged by the fact that within less than a quarter of a century, the country's coal output increased 9 fold and the generation of electric energy-nearly 17 times.

Crop farming together with the traditional leading branch of Mongolia's economy-cattle-breeding is developing rapidly on the basis of reclamation of virgin lands.

The Mongolian leader points out that Mongolia's agriculture today includes hundreds of large socialist enterprises--state farms and agricultural cooperatives, which, by disposing approximately one sixth of the basic assets of the national economy, produces almost the same amount of the gross national product and national income of the country and accounts for almost one fifth of export goods. Over the years of people's power, radical changes have taken place in the intellectual life of the Mongolian people. Today, 44 percent of the working people have higher and general (complete and incomplete) education. .

The task of universal eight-year education of school children has been successfully implemented and the measures to gradually introduce complete general education are underway. At present, every fourth person in Mongolia is a student. Stressing the fact that the working people of the MPR link their achievements with the great help and support of the Soviet Union Jambyn Batmonh writes:

"The energetic participation in the activities of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA), of which Mongolia became a member in 1962, open up new remarkable prospects of developing the fruitful economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal council-member states."

Of exclusive great significance in the further strengthening of the economic, scientific and technical potential of the countries of real socialism, the article notes, is the outcome of the Moscow economic summit meeting of the CEMA member-states (1984), which has become a major great event in the life of the socialist community.

More fuller utilization of the possibilities of cooperation for solving important national economic problems is envisaged with a view for the practical implementation of the decisions of the summit in main directions of the economic and social development of the Mongolian People's Republic for 1986-1990 and for a longer period. The planning and other bodies of Mongolia are coordinating the plans for 1986-1990 on the question of mutual interest with the relevant organisations of the CEMA member-countries. The Mongolian People's Republic is interested in studying the collective experience of socialist economy in order to broadly apply it in its conditions, seeing in it an important source of accelerating the socio-economic development, intensifying production and raising its efficiency, Jambyn Batmonh writes in conclusion.

UNEN CARRIES EDITORIAL ON HAVANA CEMA SESSION

OW080401 Ullaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1734 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 7 (MONTSAME) -- The 39th Meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) Session held recently in Cuba, has become an event of great political significance, the Mongolian national daily UNEN writes in its editorial. The council session meeting took place at a time when the socialist community countries had with great enthusiasm started implementing the decisions of the economic summit meeting of the CEMA countries in Moscow and have adopted important decisions aimed at the further developing the all-out cooperation of the council members, and deepening of the socialist economic integration. Herein lies the great international significance of the session, the paper notes.

The session approved long-term comprehensive measures on cooperation in the spheres of energy, fuel and raw materials for the period up to 1990 and for a longer period. The Mongolian People's Republic will take part in the realization of a number of these measures. The meeting of the CEMA session discussed the course of coordination of national economic plans of the council memberstates for 1986-1990.

The 39th Meeting of the CEMA Session in Havana, as before, passed in an atmosphere of complete unity of views, fraternal friendship and mutual understanding. It has made a weighty contribution to the consistent realization of the strategic course adopted at the Moscow economic summit and to the deepening of the socialist economic integration for the benefit of the peoples of the socialist community countries, the daily points out.

LEADERS GREET USSR COUNTERPART ON ANNIVERSARY

OW080059 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1741 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 6 (MONTSAME) -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers Jambyn Batmonh and Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural (National Assembly) N. Jagbaral have sent today, November 6, a congratulatory telegramme to General Secretary of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet K.U. Chernenko and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N.A. Tikhonov on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (USSR's national day). The telegramme says:

"On behalf of the MPRP CC, Presidium of the Great People's Hural, Council of Ministers of the MPR, the entire Mongolian people and on our personal behalves we convey to you and in your person to the CPSU CC, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the USSR, to the fraternal Soviet people best regards and cordial greetings in connection with the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"The Great October was and is an eternal beacon which shows to the peoples of earth the way towards the most just system of social life, freedom and prosperity. The triumphant ideas of the October are epitomized in the epochal accomplishments of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries in the cause of building a new society, in the successes of the peoples fighting for freedom and independence, peace, democracy and social progress.

"The heroic Soviet people -- the pioneer and trail-blazer of the new world -- are carrying high the banner of the Great October under the leadership of the Leninist CPSU. This is tellingly proved by the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 18th CPSU Congress on further perfection of the nature socialist society built in the USSR and by the single-purpose, titanic work of the CPSU and the Soviet state for consolidating peace and security on our planet," the telegramme stresses.

"The powerful material and spiritual potential of the land of Soviets, its consistently internationalist peaceloving foreign policy activities are an inexhaustible source of inspiration for all forces fighting for national and social liberation, for peaceful live of the present and coming generations.

"The today's troubled time when the world reaction headed by the militarist circles of the USA is pushing mankind to the brink of thermonuclear catastrophe of particular significance becomes the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union as one of the decisive factors of preserving and strengthening universal peace and international security.

"The Mongolian people are deeply satisfied with the steady development and cementing of the friendship and co-operation between our two fraternal countries. The Mongolian-Soviet talks and meetings held recently in Moscow, have once again convincingly confirmed the mutual resolve to augment the traditions of the inviolable friendship and brotherhood bequeathed to us by the Great Lenin and D. Sukhe Bator. The fruitful outcomes of those talks and meetings at the summit level render a mighty impetus to the further development of the entire complex of Mongolian-Soviet relations.

"We wish you, dear comrades, and the entire Soviet people fresh great successes in communist construction, in the struggle for peace and international security, for the triumph of the radiant ideals of the Great October," the telegramme of the Mongolian leaders concludes.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR CELEBRATIONS

OW051159 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1520 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Nov (MONTSAME) -- A delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society led by V.P. Loginov, RSFSR Minister of Water Resources [title as received] and deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, arrived here today. The delegation will take part in the festive celebrations on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The delegation was met at the Ulaanbaatar Airport by B. Badarch, administrator of affairs of the MPR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; and other officials, as well as B.I. Ugrinovich, counsel or of the USSR Embassy in the MPR and representative of the Union of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

Visits Monuments

OW080155 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1757 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 6 (MONTSAME) -- Wreaths have been laid to Lenin Monument, tomb of the founders of the MPRP and the people's state D. Sukhe Bator and H. Chovbalsan and the memorial to Soviet Soldiers on the Zaysan Hill on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The wreath-layers are the MPRP CC, Presidium of the Great People's Hural and the Council of Ministers of the MPR, a number of Mongolian ministries, public organizations, the Soviet Embassy, diplomatic corps in Ulaanbaatar as well as the working people, youth and schoolchildren of the capital.

The ceremony has been attended by Mongolian party leader and Prime Minister Jambyn Batmonh, the Soviet delegations taking part in October Anniversary celebrations, Soviet Ambassador S.P. Pavlov, heads and members of a number of diplomatic missions accredited at Ulaanbaatar.

Meets Batmonh

OW080051 Ulaanbaatar Montsame in English 1732 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 7 (MONTSAME) -- General Secretary of the MPRP CC, Chairman of the MPR Council of Minister J. Batmonh received a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries led by minister of Land-Reclamation and Water Management of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, V.P. Loginov. The meeting passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The delegation is taking part in the celebrations of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ADDRESS TO HEALTH MEETING

OW050230 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1708 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 2 (MONTSAME) -- A national conference of foremost workers of the mother-and-child health care system started on November 1 in the Mongolian capital. Representatives of medical and children's establishments of all provinces and towns of Mongolia, of party, state and public organisations and also foreign guests are taking part in it. Politbureau member of the MPRP CC, Chairman of the Party Control Committee the MPRP Central Committee B. Dejid read out the greetings' message of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers.

Deputy Prime Minister D. Tsebegmid made a report on the theme of qualitative perfection of the mother-and-child health care system. The speaker noted in part that one of tremendous achievements of the 1921 people's revolution was the radical improvement of health of the Mongolian population and demographic indices. From their very inception the party and government of Mongolia have been paying especial attention to the questions of public health, in particular, to the problems of health protection of mothers and children, and have been taking systematic important socio-economic measures in this sphere, he said.

Over the last years with the help of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries the network of medical establishments has been considerably expanded and their material foundations have been strengthened. The number of highly qualified experts working in the sphere of mother-and-child health care system is growing with every passing year, D. Tsebegmid noted. During the last ten years alone the number of maternity consultation centres increased two fold and those of child care - 2.2 times. Dozens of new medical and diagnostical methods have been introduced into medical practice. All medical establishments are fitted with up-to-date equipment.

However, the problems of protecting the people's health can be solved in the conditions of lasting peace free of nuclear war threat. That's why Mongolian physicians and all medical workers are taking an active part in the universal struggle for preserving and consolidating peace and international security, against the aggressive policy of reactionary imperialist forces headed by U.S. Administrations. Mongolian medical doctors like the entire Mongolian people fully support the peaceloving foreign policy of the fraternal socialist countries aimed at preventing nuclear war and at solving disputed international problems by peaceful means only, the speaker stressed.

THAILAND'S ELECTION TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL VIEWED

PASASON Comment

BK061634 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Vientiane, November 6 (KPL) -- Senior Thai officials have given priority to the implementation of the "pan-Thaism" policy regardless of its price, PASASON writes today.

Referring to Thailand's claim of "victory" in gaining a non-permanent seat at the UN Security Council, the organ of the LPRP CC discards this as a valueless gain. It points out that Thailand has resorted to many tricks and spent millions of baht (Thai currency) on propaganda to gain a seat at the UN Security Council. It has tried by all ways and means to distort the true nature of the Lao-Thai border problem and to misguide the world public about its barbaric invasion and illegal occupation of the three Lao hamlets in Sayaboury Province. Worse still, a number of Thai families have not only lost their beloved ones, but also their interest. A number of Thai soldiers were killed, and their bereaved families have been doomed economically. Many Thai women and children have been left widowed and fatherless. Millions of baht that should have been spent on social development have been paid for the purchase of ammunitions and other military equipment.

Is this so-called "Thai victory" worth such a high price, the paper asks. And it is note-worthy to question whom this "Thai victory" has served. Of course, it has served only a small group of senior Thai officers.

Men in their right mind will never pay for such a gain with the blood of their patriots. Only docile servants, acting upon their master's order, and in this case China's order, [will do] such a thing, the paper concludes.

Radio Commentary

BK061643 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Unworthy Investment"]

[Text] Expressing satisfaction upon Thailand's election as nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said Thailand won the election amidst some unfounded charges. He mentioned this to the Thai newspaper BAN MUANG on 24 October. Earlier, he shamelessly said that the victory reflected Laos' failure, according to a VOA report on 23 October. All of Sitthi Sawetsila's statements on this issue are aimed at fooling Thai public opinion and covering up the towering crime of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries against the Thai people themselves in aggressing against, nibbling at, and occupying the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province.

As everyone knows full well, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have spent a large amount of money in implementing their plan-Thai scheme -- which has been supported and patronized by the Beijing reactionary clique -- for example by sending troops to invade, aggress against, nibble at, and occupy the three Lao villages on 6 June this year. They have spent a large amount of money to purchase weapons and war material for subverting and destroying the LPDR in the area of the three villages and adjacent areas, to deploy and redeploy their forces, and to feed over 3,000 Thai soldiers dispatched to occupy the three Lao villages.

What have the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles gained in implementing this scheme over the past more than 4 months? They have gained nothing but a shameful and painful defeat in the military, political, and international fields. Their internal conflicts have been worsening. The Thai people of all strata have now come to understand more clearly the true nature of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles. They have also drawn stronger condemnation from public opinion both at home and abroad. Therefore, in order to save face, the ultrarightist reactionaries spent several million baht in carrying out propaganda campaigns throughout the world to solicit votes for their application for elections as nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council. In the last minute of their campaigns, they were compelled to make a declaration to withdraw Thai troops from the three Lao villages. In spite of such great efforts, it took four votes for Thailand to gain the mandatory 106 votes to become a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council. Despite this, Sitthi Saswetsila dared tell the Thai people the election was a victory for Thailand. Of course, his claim was aimed, on the one hand, at covering up their defeat in the occupation of the three Lao villages, and, on the other hand, at diverting the attention of the Thai people, who are condemning their acts, to appreciation for the election of Thailand at a high cost as a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council.

Nevertheless, the Thai people, especially students and intellectuals, are not blind to their tricks. They have voiced criticism that the election was a worthless investment. Only a handful of people, especially the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, stand to gain from this election, while the entire Thai people have suffered a great loss. The Thai people have lost not only the lives of relatives and children sent by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to get killed for them in provoking and nibbling at the territory of a neighboring country, but also a large sum of money spent by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries for purchasing weapons and war material and for waging propaganda campaigns in their own vested interests.

This means that the Thai people have lost in all respects as a result of the behavior of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries. The true benefits for the Thai people do not depend on whether Thailand has become a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council, but on improvement of their living conditions, solution of the unemployment problem, and normalization of relations with neighboring countries, especially with Laos, which is a blood brother nation that has had close and inseparable relations with Thailand for a long time.

SRV, PRK ARMY DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR CONFERENCE

Call on Khamtai Siphandon

BK061622 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Vientiane, November 6 (KPL) -- General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defence and commander-in-chief of the Lao People's Army, on November 4 separately received here the delegations of the General Political Departments of the Vietnam People's Army and the Kampuchean People's Army.

The Vietnamese Army delegation arrived here on November 3 and is headed by Dang Vu Hiep, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, deputy-minister of national defence, deputy-head of the General Political Department of the VPA. The Kampuchean Army delegation arrived here on November 4 and is led by Meas Kroch, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea CC, deputy-minister of national defence, head of the General Political Department of the Kampuchean People's Army.

During the cordial meetings, General Khamtai Siphandon, also Political Bureau member of the party CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, hailed the visits of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean delegations that attend the Indochinese countries' annual defence conference. The Lao defence minister said that this event will significantly contribute to the broadening of the friendship relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the Indochinese countries.

Following their meeting with General Khamtai Siphandon, Dang Vu Hiep, and Meas Kroch led their delegations to lay wreaths at the war memorial here.

Defense Conference Opens

BK061648 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Vientiane November 6 (KPL) -- An annual conference of the General Political Departments of the armed forces of the Indochinese countries opened here yesterday evening.

The conference, chaired by the head of the General Political Department of the Lao People's Armed Forces Lieutenant General Siphon Phalikhan, deputy minister of national defence, was attended by his counterparts from the other two Indochinese countries. Kampuchea is being represented by Meas Kroch, also member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea CC, vice-minister for defence, and Vietnam by Lieutenant General Dang Vu Hiep, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, [deputy] minister of national defence, deputy head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam's People's Army.

In his opening speech, Lieut General Siphon Phalikhan praised the tradition of militant solidarity existing among the three countries' armies, which has undergone tests and trials in the past as well as the present struggles against the common enemies and for the common ideology.

Lieut-Gen S. Phalikhan stressed the imperative need for Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea to continually strengthen their special solidarity and multi-faceted cooperation -- economically, cultural, socially -- as well as in matters relating to defence, internal and foreign policies. All these are aimed at building socialism in the three Indochinese countries as well as contributing to the task of securing peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

Similar view-points were expressed subsequently by the heads of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese delegations. They particularly highlighted the need for Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam to cooperate with one another whether in the immediate future or in the long term.

A reception was held yesterday evening by the General Political Department of the Lao People's Army in honour of the participating delegates.

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN RECEIVES HUNGARIAN ENVOY

BK061419 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Vientiane, November 6 (KPL) -- Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the party CC, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday Dr. Rosta Laszlo, new ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Laos.

At the reception, Vice-Chairman Mouhak Phoumsavan wished the new ambassador success in his new diplomatic mission here for a (?lasting) solidarity and friendship between Laos and Hungary.

PREM CONGRATULATIONS TO REAGAN, BUSH REPORTED

BK071329 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon today sent messages congratulating U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush on their victory in the 6 November presidential election.

In his message to President Reagan, Gen Prem Tinsulanon extends congratulations on behalf of the Thai Government and people and best wishes on his success in the U.S. presidential election. President Reagan's reelection has proved that the American people trust and are confident in his leadership. The Thai people are also elated by the victory.

The Thai prime minister is confident that during President Reagan's second term, the United States would continue to play a role in enhancing world peace and stability and provide leadership in the international community sharing common interests. At the end of the message, Gen Prem Tinsulanon expresses his willingness to work with President Reagan again and invites him and his wife to visit Thailand.

In his message to Vice President George Bush, Gen Prem Tinsulanon expresses sincere congratulations on behalf of the Thai Government and people. The overwhelming victory in the presidential election has confirmed the trust and faith the American people accorded to U.S. Vice President George Bush.

The Thai prime minister is confident that under the leadership of President Reagan and Vice President George Bush, friendly relations and close ties between the Thai and American peoples will be further strengthened. He fully hopes that the United States will play a constructive role in the development and promotion of peace and prosperity in Southeast Asia.

PHICHIT ON BORDER CLASH WITH SRV SOLDIERS

BK080155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Thai troops yesterday tried to wrest control of a hill 2,000 metres inside Thailand from Vietnamese forces as the two sides exchanged artillery duels, a senior Army official said. The disputed hill, near Ban Taweng in Bua Chet Sub-district of Surin Province, is a border police post which was overrun on Monday.

First Army Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit told reporters at the border that five Thai soldiers have been killed, 42 wounded and six missing since the fighting began. Vietnamese losses were put at 10 killed and 30 wounded.

Thailand earlier yesterday warned Vietnam to stop further aggression. The fighting began when about 100 Vietnamese soldiers crossed into Thailand in pursuit of Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge guerrillas. Senior Border Patrol Police sources said 13 BPP men and 20 soldiers had lost contact with their commanding units during the fighting which was still continuing yesterday.

The intrusion and subsequent offensive prompted a protest to the United Nations by Thailand.

Vietnamese soldiers were also bombarding Thai positions with artillery shells, the report said. Thai troops returned fire and a number of M48-A5 tanks had been sent in to help with the recapture of the hill.

Lt-Gen Phichit also said yesterday that Vietnam was expected to attack the Khmer Ampil and Nong Samet camps opposite Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri Province during this dry season. He said Vietnam would also continue to use the 75th Division as its main offensive force.

Meanwhile, a special Army unit will soon be set up to deal with gangs of Khmer bandits along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Eastern Force Division Deputy Commander Col Chet Thanacharo said five bandits were killed in two clashes with Thai troops at Nong Mung village in Ta Phraya District on Tuesday.

PREM RETURNS TO WORK, DEFENDS BAHT DEVALUATION

BK080858 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Press statement 8 November by Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Government House in Bangkok -- recorded]

[Text] I am resuming my work today as I feel physically normal and strong. I will still have to remain under close supervision by the doctors for at least another week, but I came to work today because I feel I am strong enough now. I would like to thank the panel of doctors and nurses at Mongkutklao Military Hospital as well as the Army for the best care given to me, thus enabling me to recover from an illness that was quite serious in such a short period of time. I also have to thank my fraternal people for the moral support during my illness. I will always remember the concern and cooperation from brothers from all walks of life, including the press reporters who expressed their concern by their vigil at my residence day and night.

That is one thing. Another matter of interest to all of us is the baht devaluation. Some people expressed doubt whether I knew all about it. I must assert here that I knew all about the matter. It had been told and explained to me. I then studied about it by consulting with the people who are well-informed, who are well versed in economics, and with the Finance Ministry itself. After studying it, I decided that we must make the move. And we did.

As everyone knows, there are both good and bad points resulting from the measure taken. There are both advantages and disadvantages from it. We have taken them on a balance and have come to the conclusion that the move is necessary. The most important reason is that we want to maintain the stability of the monetary position of our country. We want to make our currency survive and continue to be accepted. That was the reason for the decision. Therefore, I must emphasize to those who doubted whether I knew all about it that I had been informed and was aware of it. Concerning the details of the baht devaluation, Khun Wiraphong, who is an expert on it, as well as other experts from the Finance Ministry, have already made an explanation. I have no need to repeat it again.

There has been a question as to why the devaluation is needed since the government always claimed that the economy of the country has improved. To this, I must elaborate a little more about the baht devaluation. We decided that from now on the baht will not be tied to the U.S. dollar. This is important. The baht will from now on be tied with the currencies of our trading partners and this will benefit our trade. This is a reason for it. There was a question asking the government why it still has to adjust the baht value as it always claimed that the economy of the country has already improved. Well, I would like to say that the national economy has really improved. There has been an improvement in the balance of payments deficit as well as the trade deficit. Yet, we still have to adjust the value of the baht because we want to maintain our monetary position at a satisfactory level.

Concerning the reaction to it, I think everyone is entitled to give his opinion. The government is willing to take it into consideration. Last night, Khun Athit gave his opinion, Achan Khukrit also gave his opinion. It is up to each to express his opinion. I am listening to them all. There is no problem. This morning a group of military officers called on me. In order to avoid some misunderstanding, I would like to inform you here that they expressed their loyalty to me.

FURTHER COMMENT ON, REACTION TO BAHT DEVALUATION

Assurances of No Coup Attempt

BK080046 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] The Army will not stage a coup d'etat to effect changes in the government because of the baht devaluation, Deputy Commander-in-Chief Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan said yesterday. Gen Thianchai, who was one of six military chiefs who signed a letter urging the prime minister to reshuffle the cabinet, said the move was made in a "brotherly" way. "Our main aim is to ease the public's hardships and there was no other motive," he said. Gen Thianchai said Gen Prem Tinsulanon did not need to reshuffle the entire cabinet. "He should know which cabinet member should be replaced," he said.

First Army Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit said last night the letter was intended to serve as a warning to the government to looming political trouble. Lt-Gen Phichit said the brass was concerned about possible protests by labour unions, which have demanded across-the-board pay rises to compensate for the 17.3 percent devaluation.

Denying that the Army was on alert last night, he said the military decided on the letter for fear of political chaos. "Whether the government will do something or not is the government's affair. But we think there should be a change," he said. "The military is concerned about the country too."

Lt-Gen Phichit said the military knew all too well of the hardships the people would suffer because of the devaluation. He said Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut, who enjoys close relations with the prime minister, handed the letter to Gen Prem at his Sisao Thewet home. Last night, Lt-Gen Phichit hosted a Loy Krathong [miniboat floating festival] party at his home off Ram Inthra Road which was attended by several officers, including First Division Commander Maj-Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi.

MP's Support Call for Shuffle

BK080239 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Members of Parliament yesterday expressed support for the military's call asking Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to reshuffle his cabinet, with some urging Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun to resign.

Deputy leader of Chat Thai Party Dr Anuwat Wattanaphongsiri praised the military's move, saying it was a positive demonstration of concern at a time when the country was in trouble. "I have always said that when the nation is suffering the soldiers cannot stand still since they are also part of the public. It is good that they noticed the hardship of the people and dared to express their opinion. I must commend them for that," Dr Anuwat said.

Asked whether he regarded the military action as an unwarranted attempt to pressure the prime minister and the government, Dr Anuwat said: "I don't think it is that. Everyone in every sector is at present criticising the government because of the devaluation, and if a national referendum is held today the government will certainly be forced out." He said it was time for a reshuffle of the cabinet and called on Sommai to resign his post.

Democrat MP from Nakhon Ratchasima Sombun Chikamakon said it was within the rights of the military to submit a letter to the premier calling for a cabinet reshuffle. "They have the right to do this and what they just did is to stress on a point that has been raised by other people many times before," Mr Sombun said.

Asked if he thought it was inappropriate for the military to exert pressure, Mr Sombun said: "I don't know if it constitutes pressure and I wouldn't like to say if a reshuffle is a good thing or not. But this may be a matter of one person causing a group to be kicked out rather than a group kicking out one person."

Social Action MP from Buri Ram Chai Chidchop said if the cabinet was not quickly reshuffled then the political situation may worsen. "The devaluation caused a lot of hardship for the people including the civil servants. And this occurred at a time when the government has been saying all along that the economy is in a good shape. I agree with the soldiers that the cabinet must be reshuffled and the prime minister should do this or himself resign," Mr Chai said.

Meanwhile Chat Thai MP from Uttaradit Prem Malakun na Ayutthaya, who is one of several opposition MP's assigned by the party to gather signatures from parliamentarians to reopen the House for a no-confidence debate against the government over the baht devaluation, said the party had gathered 162 signatures so far. He added that among those who signed were 42 senators, 12 members of the government partner National Democratic Party and one SAP [Social Action Party] MP.

He said all 108 Chat Thai MP's except for one who could not be contacted at present had signed the petition to reopen the House and the party now needed 27 more signatures to make up the minimum of 189 signatures required to reconvene parliament. However, Mr Prem declined to let reporters see the signatures, saying that they were scattered as three other party MP's designated to gather them aside from himself were jointly holding them.

Deputy Secretary-General of the party Chumphon Sinlapaacha also claimed that about 50 more senators had expressed their willingness to sign Chat Thai's petition but had not yet done so because they wanted to first see how the political situation would develop.

Restraint, Patience Urged

BK080539 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Nov 84 p 26

[NATION Business Desk commentary: "Time To 'Exercise' Restraint, Patience"]

[Text] As predicted earlier, the government will inevitably face political repercussions resulting from the baht devaluation. The opposition Chat Thai Party has announced that it would seek the opening of an extraordinary parliamentary session to grill and probably oust economic ministers, particularly Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun.

On other fronts, labour union leaders have called for salary and wage adjustments for workers and government employees. There were complaints from the public who were suddenly hit by widespread increases in prices of products, and criticism from some private business sectors which faced heavier debt burdens and immediate losses due to the lack of cover for currency risks.

All of these, however, are not unexpected. It has been foreseen by the government that there would be potential political risks in baht devaluation since the issue has become highly politicized because angry people have closed their eyes to reality, taking personal interests to heart.

Yet, the government did it with determination despite whatever political eventualities it has to face. It has risen and shown its backbone and resolve this time in turning the national economy which has been moving on perilous course. The courage, though somewhat belated, is commendable.

The government has announced that the baht devaluation is cure for economic ailments which could become endemic without decisive action. The government did it, as it claimed, for the benefit of farmers who represent the majority in this country.

What is different from the previous baht devaluation was that the government did not allow windfall profits for private business. Commercial banks have to sell foreign currency holdings to the Bank of Thailand at the previous exchange rates.

To alleviate public hardships, the government yesterday moved swiftly to control domestic selling prices of more than 100 products amidst reports of widespread profiteering from higher prices for goods in old stocks. The government has given more concessions. It promised that pending import bills can be entitled to the previous exchange rates if those imports were not non-essential goods. It slashed the import surcharge to the same level before Oct 9, except for non-essential and luxury products. It firmly maintains domestic retail oil prices to effectively prevent price increases and sharp rise in inflation rate.

The baht devaluation is a bitter pill. Naturally, it does not soothe the throat of those who were asked to swallow it. The government did it to curb extravagant spending. The country has long been spending and living beyond its means and this has become a deep-rooted habit. Thais are not accustomed to restraints of free will and this has contributed to the economic problems prevailing today. Most commercial bankers also agreed that the devaluation was necessary. In fact, they even complained that it should have been done months ago.

The government devalued the baht to -- in simple terms -- open the eyes of public so that they can see realities. Naturally it is not pleasant but people have to face it before we head towards economic abyss. The measures announced for tariff cuts and price controls are better than nothing. It demonstrates that the government, as promised earlier, will try to inflict the least adverse effects on the public. It is a bargain not usually offered under military or civilian dictatorship.

Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon has been chosen to lead the country by the people who have received public mandate. No pressure group whatsoever should force his hands to act in any manner. Everything should be one under fair play and democratic channels.

The prime minister had already faced many pressure groups when the government made unpopular decisions. The pressure eventually fizzled out when they were aware that the country's leader has no personal or partisan interests. Everybody accepted the fact that he is an honest man, a rare breed in the ruling circles.

It's time for all parties to "exercise" restraint and patience. They must allow the government some time to prove its word that the baht devaluation will do good to national economy. By issuing veiled or direct demand would just aggravate political difficulties. When that situation prevails, confidence will fade and nobody can predict both political and economic consequences. No particular group has a divine right to claim more patriotism than others on this fair land.

It is not an appropriate time to rock the boat and nobody should take advantage of the situation which should be left to stabilize. The government, at the same time, should live up to its promise as well.

REAGAN'S REELECTION NO 'SURPRISE' TO WORLD

BK080152 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] According to foreign sources, on 6 November, 53.5 percent of the American voters cast their ballots to elect the President, the vice president, the entire House of Representatives comprising 435 seats, one-third of the Senate -- 33 out of 100 seats -- and 13 out of 50 state governors. According to U.S. election law, to win the presidency, a candidate must get at least 270 out of 538 electoral votes. With 90 percent of the total vote counted in 50 states and the District of Columbia, Reagan and his running mate Bush of the Republican Party -- the ruling party -- captured 525 electoral votes from 49 states and gathered 59 percent of the popular vote. The Mondale-Ferraro duo of the Democratic Party only won in Minnesota, where Mondale cast his vote, and the District of Columbia and claimed 41 percent of the popular vote.

The Democratic Party still claimed the majority of seats at the House of Representatives. The Republican Party retained the majority of seats in the Senate, but its 55-45 majority was reduced by 2 to 53-47.

Thus, following the elections, Mondale and Ferraro have accepted defeat. Generally speaking, public opinion in various countries in the world is not taken by surprise with the outcome of the U.S. presidential elections. The reelection of Reagan as President of the United States for another 4-year term has made many people worry about the U.S. Republican administration's policy of conducting the arms race and creating tension.

Leaders of the Sandinist Front of Nicaragua said Reagan's reelection as President of the United States would mean 4 more years of killing, sabotage, and economic privations for the United States.

Former French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet pointed out: Europe has two worries. First, there will not be negotiations to ease tension in the current East-West relations; and second, the West European countries will have to pay for a new detente.

A Lebanese newspaper said on 7 November that immediately after it was learned that Reagan had been elected President, many families of Americans in Beirut received threats of attacks.

UN REPRESENTATIVE PRAISES INDIRA GANDHI

OW072044 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 7 -- "In Mrs. Indira Gandhi's death the world has lost the greatest woman of this century and the Vietnamese people, a great friend whom they always hold in their high esteem and affection", said Vietnamese United Nations Ambassador Hoang Bich Son in New York on Monday.

The Vietnamese ambassador was addressing an irregular meeting of non-aligned countries' representatives at the UN headquarters under the auspices of the head of the Indian permanent mission, Natarajan Krishnan, in memory of the late Indian prime minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Ambassador Hoang Bich Son highly valued the foreign policy of independence, peace and non-alignment laid down by the late Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru and persistently pursued by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. He particularly emphasized her considerable contribution to the success of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit held in New Delhi in early 1982.

Hoang Bich Son expressed his firm confidence that the great and talented Indian people will courageously and resolutely overcome this sorrow to cope with new trial caused by their enemies from within and without and continue building an independent, peaceful, united and prosperous India, a goal to which Mrs. Gandhi had dedicated her whole life.

REPORTS OF INTRUSION INTO THAILAND REJECTED

OWO71605 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 7 Nov 84

["VNA Rejects Thai Fabrication" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 7 -- According to Western news agencies, on Nov. 5, 1984, the Thai Administration, through its military spokesman in Bangkok and its representation at the United Nations, spread the report that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea had made incursions into Thailand's territory in Surin Province, clashed with and caused losses to Thai border guards.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to declare:

1. The said report is a fabrication and we flatly reject it.
2. The Kampuchean Armed Forces and people have the right to punish the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionaries who intrude into Kampuchea from Thai territory to obstruct the Kampuchean people's revival. Vietnam supports the Kampuchean people in their just cause.
3. The slanderous allegation by reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles aims at inciting the public against Vietnam and covering up their violations of Kampuchean territory. In the week from Oct. 25 to Nov. 1 alone, the Thai side 377 times violated Kampuchean territory on land, in the air and on the sea.

NHAN DAN ARTICLE ON SHELLING OF PRC CITED

BK061641 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 2 Nov 84

[NHAN DAN article: "The Truth at the Sino-Vietnamese Border" -- date not given]

[Text] In recent days, China's propaganda organs have again hurled slanderous charges against Vietnam, claiming that Vietnam shelled or fired at Chinese border areas 60 times in October. First, it is necessary to point out that this is an extremely blatant and odious fabrication cooked up by the Chinese authorities to cover up their schemes and acts against Vietnam and prepare for new steps of military escalation against Vietnam -- a trick they often pull before committing crimes.

In reality, in the wake of the campaign of large-scale shelling and armed landgrabbing attacks that took place in April, May, and June, the Chinese reactionaries have, since early July to date, continued to perpetrate many crimes in the Vietnamese northern border areas. They still maintain a large force of regular troops close to the Vietnamese border. According to the ASIaweek magazine published in Hong Kong, China is beefing up its forces along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Some 400,000 infantrymen and a number of modern aircraft have been moved to the command headquarters of this region.

On the one hand, last May and June, Chinese forces intensively consolidated their battle positions, dug combat trenches, built communications lines, and transported war material day and night to areas in Vietnamese territory they had just occupied; and on the other hand, they organized groups of armed bandits who are Vietnamese exiles and sent them inside Vietnam to carry out espionage and commando operations, mount attacks on some areas belonging to Vietnam.

On 28 and 29 July, a Chinese infantry battallion under artillery cover frenziedly mounted many waves of attacks in a bid to nibble at an area southeast of Hill 223 in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. Between early July and now, Chinese troops have conducted almost 130 attacks involving over 70,000 rounds of artillery and mortar shells of great destructive and killing power and numerous salvos of 12.7-mm machine-gun fire across the Vietnamese northern borderline from Quang Ninh to Lai Chau.

In Quang Ninh Province in particular, Chinese troops launched more than 100 attacks involving over 5,000 rounds of artillery and mortar shells of various calibers. Noteworthy is that on 1 and 2 July, they lobbed more than 7,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire into Vi Xuyen and Yen Minh Districts. On 7 August, more than 1,000 rounds of artillery shells were fired into Quyet Tien village, Quang Ba District, killing or wounding 10 civilians while they were tending their crops, setting 12 houses afire, destroying 5 hectares of corn, and killing hundreds of heads of domestic animals and fowl kept by our people. On 15 August, Chinese troops from Hill 1250, which they had seized from Vietnam back in May, slammed thousands of mortar rounds into Bach Dich village, Yen Minh District, setting fire to dozens of houses and killing many cows, oxen, horses, and so forth.

Along with their criminal shelling attacks, Chinese troops have also illegally intruded 70 times into many areas in Vietnamese territory, conducted intelligence and espionage operations designed to upset social order and security, set up counterrevolutionary rings, planted mines for blowing up roads and warehouses, and mounted ambushes to kidnap and assassinate our cadres and people. Most recently, on 23 August, Chinese troops intruded into Co Muoi village, Ha Quang District, Cao Bang Province, and killed or wounded 10 villagers with gunfire. On 12 September, more than 30 heavily armed Chinese soldiers raided Nghia Thuan village, Quang Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province, and killed or wounded 10 cooperative members with gunfire while they were engaged in production work.

In escalating their war acts and crimes, the Chinese reactionaries have caused numerous human and material losses to the people of various nationalities in the Vietnamese northern border areas. Yet they have lauded these acts as exploits of Chinese troops in their self-defense counterattacks. They have even staged the farce of bestowing the title of hero on units and individuals who scored big coups in punishing the Vietnamese Army.

Nobody is unaware that the perfidious schemes and maneuvers of the Beijing authorities are aimed at fanning up the war mania among Chinese soldiers against the Vietnamese people and at the same time, soothing and sidetracking the Chinese public at home who are ripe with doubts and opposition. The aforementioned schemes and criminal acts of the Chinese reactionaries only further reveal their warlike and hostile policy against Vietnam, a policy which has not changed one iota and has become even more cunning, stubborn, and wicked.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists themselves are those who cause an extremely tense situation that may lead to the eruption of a big war of the Sino-Vietnamese border. As the dangerous and direct enemy of our people, they are undermining and threatening the stable life of our people in the northern border areas; and at the same time, they are the most reactionary force that is rendering the situation in Southeast Asia constantly unstable. The Chinese authorities, no matter what insidious maneuvers they may resort to and what odious psychological warfare themes they may cook up, can neither cover up their barbarous crimes against the Vietnamese people nor deceive progressive world public opinion.

The Vietnamese people, ardently cherishing peace and desiring to live in friendship with all their neighboring countries, respect their time-honored friendship with the Chinese people and wish for the normalization of relations between the two countries. However, faced with the hostile attitude and expansionist acts of upholding their vigilance, are determined to fight for the defense of their beloved fatherland.

YOUTH SUPPORT COMBATANTS ON NORTHERN BORDER

OW071944 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 7 -- The youth in Phu Khanh, a coastal province in central Vietnam, have since the beginning of this year built 32 projects at district level and 418 at the grassroots in a wide movement to support the soldiers and people in the northern border provinces. They have contributed nearly 300,000 workdays to the building of irrigation works in the province's high-yield rice area. Thousands of the young in Tuy Hoa District have gone to the western part of the province to reclaim waste land.

A 90-day drive of emulation to fulfil the state plan ahead of schedule has been launched at many factories, enterprises and state farms. Young people at the food processing factory, the Nha Trang refrigerating factory, the bridge and road enterprise, the truck repair factory and the Phu Khanh engineering plant have applied dozens of technical innovations, helping to save the state 500,000 dong. In honour of the 40th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army (December 22) young people in the province have taken part in voluntary work-days and got 400,000 dong as aid to the army combatants in the northern border provinces.

For the same purpose, young people in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, also in central Vietnam, have obtained 75,000 dong through voluntary work. They have also saved more than 200,000 dong through technical innovations.

In three months of emulation, young people of the rail transport company No. 4 saved nearly 380,000 dong.

ISSUES DEBATED AT 39TH UN SESSION VIEWED

BK061723 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The 39th Session of the UN General Assembly has concluded its general debate after listening to 151 speeches delivered by head delegates of the member countries including many heads of state, premiers, or foreign ministers. Here is our commentator's analysis of the debate:

Among the 159 countries taking part in this UN session, only 8 did not take the floor. The 151 speeches in general focused on the 3 most urgent issues of the current world situation; that is, peace, international security, world economic situation, and regional problems, especially those of the Middle East and southern Africa. It is clear that the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly was held when the issues of peace and international security have become the first and overall concern of the world people. Over the last year, these issues became more serious due to the Reagan administration's frenzied policy of arms race, the U.S. deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, its growing collusion with the military and warlike forces in the ruling circles of Japan and China in their attempt to control the Asian-Pacific region, its increasing military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Arab Gulf region, and its stepping up of the militarization of outer space.

Last year also saw the issue of defending independence and sovereignty of nations becoming more urgent due to the U.S. increasing threat, intervention, and aggression and the U.S. pressure on its henchmen to use forces against various countries, especially those in Central America and the Middle East, in particular, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea region. Realizing this dangerous situation, in their speeches, representatives of many countries concentrated on analyzing the cause of the world situation. They also drew a conclusion that the warlike policy and military adventures of the U.S.-led international imperialist forces are the main and basic cause of the present world tension. They demanded that the United States give up that dangerous policy.

The worsening world economy has been the second topic of the debate, drawing the concern of the majority of the participant countries. It is notable that almost all speeches referred to the debt of the developing countries, first of all those in Latin America, and the serious economic situation of the African nations. The developing countries held that the reason for this situation is the unequal economic relations, the policy of exploitation, and the selfish policy of trade protectionism carried out by the developed capitalist countries.

On regional issues, the speeches concentrated on the situation in the Middle East and southern Africa, mainly in Namibia. On the situation in Central America, various countries expressed their desire to have a political solution to the explosive issues in that region. Almost all the Central American countries supported the new initiatives of the Contadora group aimed at signing a document. Reagan's refusal to accept this proposal has further isolated the United States.

Concerning the Middle East issue, the speakers strongly condemned the aggressive policy of Israel and demanded an overall political solution to the Middle East issue and the convening of an international conference on the Middle East. In their speeches, representatives of many countries in that region held that a just solution to the region can only be reached with the participation of the Soviet Union.

On the situation in southern Africa, the speakers strongly denounced the apartheid policy pursued by South Africa. They also expressed support for the heroic struggle of the Namibian people and for the South-west African People's Organization, SWAPO. Many speakers held that the continued backing and aid in all fields of the United States to South Africa have encouraged the notorious reactionary regime there to aggravate the tense situation in the region.

The general debate of the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly shows that the struggles between the progressive and reactionary forces are fierce in all big international issues; that is, peace, disarmament, national independence, and economic development. The socialist and nonaligned countries have become an overwhelming majority in promoting the struggle for these vital interests of all nations. The imperialists and reactionary forces, which have been condemned and isolated, are trying to counterattack and mislead public opinion with demagogic and hypocritical maneuvers by fabricating the so-called Afghan and Kampuchean issues. However, their tricks are in vain. The dominant trend in the general debate was the demand for an end to the arms race, for peace and international security, for independence and sovereignty for all nations, and for economic development.

ACTIVITIES COMMEMORATE USSR SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Hanoi Meeting

OW061738 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 6 -- A grand meeting was held here tonight by the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other People (VCSFOP), and the Hanoi party committee in honour of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (Nov. 7).

On the presidium of the meeting were Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee (C.P.V.C.C.) and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Tung, secretary of the C.P.V. C.C.; Xuan Thuy, Presidium member of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Nguyen Vinh, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association; Tran Tan, alternate member of the C.P.V. C.C. and deputy secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the V.C.S.F.O.P; and many other senior officials. Also present on the presidium were Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin and V.P. Vorfolomeyev, head of the visiting delegation of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

The meeting was attended by representatives of central and Hanoi public offices, mass organizations and the Hanoi population, staff members of the Soviet Embassy and Soviet specialists working in Vietnam.

After Do Muoi's opening speech, Nguyen Vinh delivered a speech welcoming the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution and conveying the Vietnamese people's warm greetings to the fraternal Soviet people. He brought out the epochal significance of the October Revolution and the valuable contributions of the Soviet people to the elimination of fascism, saving mankind from disaster, and their great efforts in socialist construction as well as their brilliant achievements in economic, scientific and technology, cultural and social fields, all these efforts have made the Soviet Union a solid bulwark of world peace, he said.

Nguyen Vinh wished the Soviet people greater successes in building a developed socialist society and in implementing the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

After recalling the impact of the October Revolution on the Vietnamese revolution, he said: "The Soviet people have constantly given great material and moral support and assistance to the Vietnamese people, and made an active contribution to the Vietnamese people's fight and socialist construction. Today, the friendship and cooperation between the two countries are developing on an unprecedented scale. The Soviet Union is helping Vietnam develop its key economic branches such as fuel, natural gas and oil, construction, communications and transport agriculture, etc."

He condemned the U.S.-led imperialists, who in collusion with other reactionary expansionist forces, are feverishly stepping up the nuclear arms race, causing tension in many parts in the world, including Southeast Asia.

He warmly welcomed the Soviet Union's policies of goodwill, especially the recent statement of President Konstantin Chernenko, and affirmed that the Vietnamese people fully support the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at defending world peace, averting the danger of a nuclear war and making the international atmosphere wholesome.

Speaking at the meeting, V.P. Vorfolomeyev pointed out the great effect of the October Revolution on the process of development of the world, on the ideological and political trends and the national liberation struggles of other nations. He affirmed the invincible strength of the socialist Soviet state which was tested in World War II and today is proving more and more clearly its great capability in building a developed socialist society, thus contributing to the maintenance of world peace.

V.P. Vorfolomeyev said the Soviet people are striving to reach major objectives in building a prosperous and powerful country and are making active preparations for the 27th party congress. He said the Soviet people are working peacefully in the present complex international situation created by the imperialists who are pursuing a war-seeking policy and scheming to gain military superiority and isolate the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

He affirmed the consistent peace policy of the party, state and people of the Soviet Union and reiterated their determination not to permit the imperialists to freely do whatever they like and break the present military equilibrium in the world.

V.P. Vorfolomeyev praised the fine traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries is developing more and more strongly, expressed the Soviet people's solidarity with and support for the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their efforts to build Southeast Asia into a peaceful, stable and cooperative region. He wished the Vietnamese people complete success in implementing the resolutions of the 5th party congress and the realization of President Ho Chi Minh's wish to build an ever more prosperous Vietnam, outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

Ho Chi Minh City Meeting

OW071800 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 7 -- A grand meeting was held in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday evening to mark the 67th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution. It was jointly sponsored by the city's people's Communist Party, and Fatherland Front committees and the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples.

Among those present were Le Van Triet, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the city People's Committee, and Oleg A. Volkov, Soviet consul-general in Ho Chi Minh City.

On this occasion, the city's chapter of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association arranged talks on the Soviet Union while its cultural service organized a Soviet film week and several exhibitions on the Soviet land and people at the grass-roots.

Another meeting was organized on Nov. 5 by Vietnam's general department for rubber production in honour of the October Revolution anniversary. Present at the meeting were Do Van Nguyen, member of the CPV C.C. and head of the department, and Oleg Vokoev, Soviet consul-general in Ho Chi Minh City.

A book exhibition has been held in Thai Nguyen, capital of Bac Thai Province, north of Hanoi, by the province's cultural and information service and the Vietnam-USSR Association chapter.

A "ten-days of Vietnam-USSR friendship" labour emulation drive has been launched in the central Vietnam province of Quang Nam-Danang. The province's cultural service, in coordination with 28 chapters of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association and the Soviet consulate in provincial capital of Da Nang have organised many cultural activities praising the October Revolution and the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Leaders Send Greetings

BK061048 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The Vietnamese leaders on Tuesday sent a joint message of warmest greetings to their Soviet counterparts on the 67th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution. The message, addressed by General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee [as heard] Le Duan; State Council President Truong Chinh; and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong to the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, praises the victory of the October Revolution. The messages says:

This victory opened up a new era for mankind, an era of collapse of imperialism and total victory of socialism and communism in the whole world.

The message stresses: The great sacrifices and contributions of the Soviet Union to the struggle in defense of peace and international security eloquently prove the foreign policy of peace of the Soviet state for the sake of mankind and the revolutionary cause of various nations in the world. Therefore, to support the peace initiatives full of good will of the Soviet Union aimed at preventing the danger of a nuclear war and accelerating disarmament is the obligation of all peace and progressive forces in our planet.

After praising the incessant development of the friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal parties and peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the message expresses the Vietnamese people's deep and sincere thanks to the Communist Party, government, and people of the Soviet Union for having reserved for their revolutionary cause a great and precious effective assistance. The message wishes the great friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and countries further consolidate and develop.

More Messages, Embassy Fete

OW071750 Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 7 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee (C.P.V. C.C.) and chairman of the Council of Ministers called on the Soviet Embassy here today to greet the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution (Nov. 7) and had a cordial conversation with Ambassador Boris N. Chaplin.

Also on this occasion, the Soviet ambassador gave a reception here this evening. Present at the reception were To Huu, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and minister of the interior; Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and defence minister; Vo Chi Cong and Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau members of the C.P.V. C.C.; Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Lam, Le Quang Dao, and Hoang Tung, members of the C.P.V. C.C.; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and many other high-ranking officials of the party and government and representatives of public offices and mass organizations, many members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations attended the reception. The delegation of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society on a visit to Vietnam was present at the reception.

Taking the floor, Ambassador Chaplin spoke of the historic and epochal significance of the October Revolution. He affirmed the leading role of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the decisive factor for all successes of the Soviet people over the past 67 years and the great efforts of the Soviet people at present to successfully build a developed socialist society, thus contributing to maintaining world peace.

Ambassador Chaplin praised the fraternal and indestructible friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples, and affirmed the Soviet people's militant solidarity with and constant support to the Vietnamese people as well as the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. He wished the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, new achievements in national construction.

In his reply, To Huu warmly welcomed the glorious anniversary of the Soviet people, "a great festive day of the working people throughout the world," and the brilliant achievements recorded by the Soviet people over the past 67 years.

To Huu brought out the great impact of the October Revolution on the Vietnamese revolution and expressed profound gratitude for the Soviet party and people's wholehearted support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. He wished the Soviet people greater achievements in building a developed socialist society and in making the USSR a solid mainstay of peace and socialism.

He said the Vietnamese people have always supported the peace policy and goodwill proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at defending world peace and pledge to do their best to constantly foster the friendship between the two nations.

Ambassador B.N. Chaplin and To Huu, Nguyen Huu Tho and other guests proposed toasts to the achievements of the Soviet people over the past 67 years and to the constant consolidation and development of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two nations, and to the health of party and state leaders of the two countries.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW072032 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 7 -- Le Quang Dao, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society now on a friendly visit to Vietnam on the occasion of the celebration of the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution.

The delegation is led by V. Vorfolomeyev, vice chairman of the Soviet of the Leningrad region and vice president of the society.

Present at the reception were Trinh Ngoc Thai, vice president of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, and Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin.

Le Quang Dao highly valued the cooperation between the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society and the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association which, he said, contributes to strengthening and developing the friendship and all-round cooperation between the two peoples and expressed his belief that the two organizations will in the coming time engage in activities aimed at fostering the traditional friendship between the two nations.

The same day, Nguyen Vinh, member of the C.P.V. C.C., president of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, and Vice President Vorfolomeyev signed a protocol on cooperation in 1985 between the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association and the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples on one side and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries on the other.

Present at the signing ceremony were Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; Nguyen Khanh Toan, Tran Dang Khoa, Vo Anh Tuan, and Trinh Ngoc Thai, vice presidents of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association; Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin and other officials.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN EXPECTS 'VERY GOOD RELATIONS' WITH U.S.

BK071309 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, says he expects Australia to have very good relations with the new Reagan administration. Commenting on the reelection of President Reagan, Mr Hayden said relations between the two countries were now probably better than at any time in the last 10 years despite the wide political differences between the Reagan and Hawke governments. Mr Hayden said this was largely because of close personal rapport between the prime minister, Mr Hawke, and President Reagan.

Mr Hayden said he also had a productive relationship with the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, based on mutual respect. Mr Hayden said he believed there would be good progress toward disarmament if the Reagan administration followed its recent policy statements. He said that as a member of the UN Security Council, Australia would have more opportunities to implement steps toward disarmament. But, Mr Hayden said, Australia already had a considerable influence in the international community because of its independent and fair policy positions.

HAYDEN ON NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION, U.S. BASES

BK070919 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said world membership of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty was essential to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to regional powers. Speaking in Perth, Mr Hayden said he was concerned at what he called the horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons to countries such as India and Pakistan.

The foreign minister said Israel and South Africa already have the capacity to produce nuclear weapons, and Argentina, Brazil, and Iraq were also moving towards a nuclear capability. Mr Hayden said the Nonproliferation Treaty was the most important means of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to these regional powers.

The foreign minister said that while Australia allowed the export of uranium, it had imposed strict controls on its use. Mr Hayden said that if Australia banned uranium exports, its contracts would be completed by countries such as Niger, which has pledged to export uranium without any restraints on its use.

On the issue of the joint Australian-American communications bases in Australia, Mr Hayden said they made an important contribution to world security. He said the bases at Nurrungar, Pine Gap, and Northwest Cape were continually monitored by Australian officials, and the federal government had full access to the available information. The foreign minister said although peace would be achieved through total disarmament, deterrence was the only thing preventing a nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union. He said American bases in Australia were part of that deterrence and would be maintained until total disarmament was achieved.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON REAGAN REELECTION

BK071350 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja hopes that the policy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan in his second term in office, particularly toward Southeast Asia and Indonesia, will be further consolidated. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja made the remark at the Bina Graha Presidential Office this afternoon in reply to questions from newsmen in conjunction with Ronald Reagan's reelection as U.S. president.

Minister Mokhtar believes that Indonesian-U.S. relations will remain good as U.S. strategy considers Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, to be relatively important. The minister said that for Indonesia, President Reagan's second term should be utilized in the best possible way.

Meanwhile, Secretary of the Parliamentary Functional Group Faction [FKP] Hadi Tirta expressed hope that the U.S. president-elect would give attention to the promotion of bilateral relations between Indonesia and the United States. Speaking to newsmen at the House of Representatives building in Senayan, Jakarta, this afternoon, Hadi Tirta said that President Reagan would in his second term of office reduce the protectionist policy. According to Hadi Tirta, it is within this context that Indonesia will be able to increase its exports to the United States. The FKP secretary also hopes that during his second term in office, President Reagan will work for world peace and prevent the threat of nuclear war.

MOKHTAR SAYS SRV WASTING EFFORTS IN KAMPUCHEA

BK061541 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that Vietnam is wasting energy and money by maintaining its troops in Kampuchea at a time when its Southeast Asian neighbors are promoting the prosperity of their peoples. In a lecture in Jakarta today before the American Chamber, an association of American businessmen in Indonesia, Foreign Minister Mokhtar said that Vietnam is currently engaged in an adventure that can be launched by a superpower.

Minister Mokhtar believed that the longer Hanoi maintains its troops there, the more energy and money it will waste. He reiterated the change in ASEAN's attitude on the Kampuchean issue, fully leaving it to be settled by Kampuchean leaders and the people themselves.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR OPENS COLOMBO PLAN COMMITTEE MEETING

BK050659 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Malaysia has called for the correction of economic disparities between developed and developing member countries of the Colombo Plan. The call was made by the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, at the opening of the 30th Colombo Plan Consultative Committee meeting in Kuala Lumpur. He says much more remains to be done to create a more equitable economic and social order. All member countries should endeavor to create a favorable international environment for rapid and sustained economic growth. The prime minister emphasizes that such an environment should also seek to provide continued access to markets by developing countries, stable and remunerative commodity prices, as well as stable international monetary conditions. It will also facilitate capital and technology transfer. More than 130 participants from 27 member-countries, 3 observer countries, and 8 international organizations are attending the 6-day meeting.

Restrictions on Students

BK051414 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0900 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has criticized several foreign countries for imposing restrictions on Malaysian students. He considered the action by those countries as an undeclared hostile attitude. The prime minister said that the action has destroyed international cooperation. According to him, those countries had amended their education policies for their own benefit and sometimes under national socioeconomic and political pressure. He said that the imposition of high fees and quotas that obstruct foreign students are examples of narrow-minded views.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said this at the official opening of the 30th meeting of the Colombo Plan committee in Kuala Lumpur. The prime minister reminded developing nations that the short-term benefit from education fees cannot make up for the loss of goodwill in the long run.

RITHAUDDEN HOSTS DINNER FOR NORWEGIAN MINISTER

BK061653 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Malaysia has called for cooperation among small countries for the promotion of peace and goodwill. The minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, in making the call said the development of good relations between countries with similar goals and interests becomes all the more important in a world faced with numerous conflicts. He was speaking at a dinner in honor of the Norwegian foreign minister, Mr Sverre Strøm, in Kuala Lumpur.

Tengku Rithauddeen says there is potential for the development of relations between Malaysia and Norway, especially in the sphere of economic cooperation. Malaysia offered Norway many possibilities for further trade and investment. He points out that the attainment of economic growth requires peace and stability not only in a country but in the region as well. Malaysia and its partners in ASEAN have resolved to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality to achieve peace and stability. Mr Strøm, in his speech, agreed that interdependency is important at a time of international tension and widespread suffering.

Minister Stray Ends Visit

BK061705 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Norway has offered to step up its transfer of technology in the offshore oil and gas exploration to Malaysia. Its minister of foreign affairs, Mr Sverre Stray, says there is also a strong possibility of more Norwegians coming to Malaysia in the next few years to tap the vast economic opportunities available in the country. Speaking to newsmen at the end of his 3-day visit to Malaysia, Mr Stray did not rule out the possibility of more joint ventures between the private sectors of both countries. At present, the Malaysian Government has approved 12 such ventures out of which 6 have already begun production. Mr Stray says his government will strive to reduce the trade imbalance after both countries which at present is in Norway's favor.

During his visit Mr Stray met with the Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, the Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, as well as the Minister of Foreign Affairs Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. Mr Stray also witnessed the signing of an investment guarantee agreement between Malaysia and Norway this afternoon. He has left for Singapore.

OFFICIAL TO DISCUSS TEXTILE IMPORTS TO U.S.

BK061701 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Malaysia is investigating a U.S. proposal to impose a countervailing duty on textiles imported into that country. This follows complaints from U.S. textile manufacturers that developing countries are subsidizing their textile exporters. The deputy minister of trade and industry, Haji Muhyiddin Yassin, says the government has sought legal advice on behalf of local exporters to investigate into this matter. The issue will be raised during his visit to the U.S. from the 17th of this month. He was speaking to newsmen after receiving the Norwegian foreign minister, Mr Sverre Stray, at his office.

JOINT OIL EXPLORATION WITH THAILAND DISCUSSED

BK031323 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Malaysia and Thailand have agreed to hold further discussions on the possibility of cooperation in exploiting resources including gas and oil in the continental shelf off the coast of Kelantan. The minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, said officials from both sides are scheduled to meet in Kuala Lumpur on the 3d of next month for consultations on the matter. The issue was brought up to the Thai authorities in Bangkok as Malaysia feels that joint cooperation to exploit resources should be carried out as soon as possible.

Tengku Rithauddeen was in the Thai capital recently to brief his counterpart, Tan Sri Sitthi Sawetsila, on his talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on the Kampuchean issue. Tengku Rithauddeen, who is also the ASEAN Standing Committee's chairman, points out that he gathered from the talk that the solution to the Kampuchean question was nowhere in sight. This is because of Vietnam's refusal to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Tengku Rithauddeen was speaking to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur.

MARCOS SPEECH EXAMINES TERRORISM, SELF-DEFENSE

HK071100 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Speech by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos at a luncheon sponsored by the University of the Philippine's Alumni Association at Malacanang Place, 7 November 1984 -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Begin Marcos recording in progress] ...We meet at a time when these [words indistinct] foundations of societies are [words indistinct] by the forces of violence and terrorism. I was reading a book, and I came across the statements of Secretary Shultz. But before I go into that, did you know that in the period from (?1969) to 1972 there were, 25, heads of state who were killed? Not in war, but in specific cases of terrorism. [words indistinct] the attempt on [words indistinct], the killing of the wife of President Park, the attempt against Korean President Chon Tu-hwan of Korea, and so many others. The first lady just arrived the other night from India from the cremation and funeral of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

And this is why I find it wise to interconnect the judicial process with this new problem of modern society -- terrorism, not by armies, not by large groups of men, but by a few men who hold in part entire societies, who seek to impose their will and obtain their objectives whereby irresponsible killings, irrespective of who the target, more preferably the higher ranking the better. And how this has been affected by bypassing the judicial process in the interests of partisan politics.

What is in balance is the capability of governments to make this blight in our national and international lives, and that capability, in the last analysis, endures in the stability and strength of the processes of the administering justice, of law-making and law-giving, and of implementing law and public policies. Let us not delude ourselves into believing in the kind of thinking that for so many years has tended to sow moral confusion about the phenomenon of violence and terrorism in society and [words indistinct] in the fight against it.

Of late, this confusion has been specially evident in the kind of justification being given by those who practice it, being given to terroristic attacks, perpetrated [words indistinct]. They mass themselves behind all kinds of causes and concerns. There can be no [words indistinct] that terrorism [words indistinct] in the world's largest democracy [words indistinct].

Obviously, what lies at the heart of [word indistinct] terrorism in so many societies [words indistinct] the judicial processes to effectively meet [words indistinct]. What difference is there between [words indistinct] is the difference between the treatment of a terrorist and an ordinary murderer. There is not much. I know it is a whale of a difference to say that a man is a terrorist and that this was a man who is only an ordinary murderer.

There is a vacuum, a hiatus in both international law as well as in domestic law, and it is now time for the legal minds to look into the need to provide for this new phenomenon. [Passage indistinct] Now it tends to strike mainly at democratic and open societies, and this is the paradox of it all: Terrorism consists first of [words indistinct] where the judicial process is supposed to be and [words indistinct]. It is the open and democratic societies who [words indistinct] of terrorism. Now, as Schultz wrote, we must understand that terrorism, wherever it takes places, is directed in an important sense against democracies, for democracies rejects the indiscriminate and improper use of war and relies on the peaceful settlement of disputes through legitimate political processes.

It is an unfortunate irony that the very qualities that make democracies so hateful to terrorists also make them particularly vulnerable. Precisely because we maintain the most open society, terrorists have unparalleled opportunities to strike at us. Terrorists seek to make democracies embattled and afraid, to break down democratic accountability, due process, and order [words indistinct], or succumb to [words indistinct]. [Passage indistinct] and thus it is that [words indistinct] policies should deprive government of the right to transfer such balances, but such government must reserve for itself the right to move these balances, the right to impose greater authority in their [words indistinct]. And yet the law is also in question [words indistinct], the problems of Amendment 6 and martial law. This is why this has become today the study of most countries. This is why this has become today the study of most countries. This is not only in the Philippines that legalists are now studying provisions that [words indistinct]. This is almost everywhere. [Words indistinct] how does the law meet the problem of terrorism, and how can you maintain the [words indistinct] and balance when you are in an open [words indistinct].

Members of the Batasang Pambansa, a committee headed by the minister of justice are going to start working on the law on the demonstrations, violence, how do you [corrects self] to what extent to control these marches, and the like.

We will meet frontally with the problem of terrorism by whatever guise they may come. But any person who, through the use of guile, whether claiming to be a part of ideology or merely acting independently for a separate, single interest purpose, is still engaged in terrorism and per se, violence has never been accepted by any human society. The only instance where the law has allowed the use of legitimate violence is when the government itself uses violence to protect itself. Self-defense is not only a right of the individual, it is also a right of a free and open society.

But then again, when you use violence, you must remember that against your own, members of your [words indistinct] and therefore the need for balance [words indistinct], the need to determine exactly to what extent you can use violence without destroying the very foundations [words indistinct]. I believe from this of every society soon needs to combat terrorism, but this [words indistinct]. These are the problems which confront our government. This is not an easy problem. Again, as Secretary Schultz points out, the technology of security is far outstripped by the technology of [word indistinct]. We must face up to the fact that our response, to be effective, must measure up to the degree of challenge; that it must deter, it must prevent, it must preempt, it must frustrate the terrorist. And it is well-known that one of the best deterrents in countries, for instance like Israel, has always been the swiftness and sureness of the countermeasures taken against those who engage in it.

The question we are supposed to ask lawyers is what to do about this [word indistinct] in our law, and this is another [words indistinct].

[Passage indistinct]this agency which creates the killing of our people in terroristic acts which shock [words indistinct] ...self-doubt and self-flagellation that in many societies have tended to abet rather than correct the plight.

[Passage indistinct] ... because those rallies and demonstrations are easily infiltrated by terrorists. There is need to come up with effective remedy, but the remedy must fully square with what is lawful, fair, and just. And that is a great [words indistinct]. Already there have been [words indistinct] in legal courts, addressing the legal issues raised by terrorism and the urgent need to fight it.

Only last October, President Ronald Reagan signed into law the United States' 1984 act to combat international terrorism, which provides the forces and authorities [words indistinct] in countering this insidious threat to democracy.

In the case, for instance, of hijacking, some countries have already adopted laws in response to it. I will suggest that this matter be taken by the Batasang Pambansa. For political offenders and terrorists [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] the legal community participates in the process of shaping our own society's [words indistinct].

[Passage indistinct] Above all, there is need for the public to know that what we adopt [words indistinct] is the rule of law. All this says that in the overriding problems we are facing today in security, political, and economic spheres, there is no substitute for the stability, the strength of our institutions. For in them, as I said, there is [words indistinct] we meet the challenge aimed at the very heart of our democratic life. There is no problem in [words indistinct] authoritarian government. They go after the terrorists and that's the end of it. Kaput! No questions are asked [words indistinct]. But we are in an open society. We should be wary of any action to bypass our judicial processes; and this again is the problem. No matter what the reasons, just as we should take care to nurture the strength of our legislative and executive chambers. And we should not be hesitant, but resolute, in defense and in support of the system of government that we have.

I pose all these questions freely because I state them now: I face this problem, the Batasang Pambansa faces this problem, and the courts face this problem [words indistinct]. There are no specific laws that govern terrorism. And this is one of the reasons as to why I referred all these actions in Amendment No. 6. But we will talk about this some other time.

Let us now end [words indistinct]. What do we expect in the next 18 months to 2 years economically. [Words indistinct] to the national economic recovery program. [Words indistinct] with the approval of our IMF program with the letter of intent by the board of the IMF, we are proceeding to put our economy on the road to recovery and growth. The IMF program which [word indistinct] as a signal to our creditor banks [words indistinct], the rescheduling of external debts [words indistinct].

What does this actually mean? This means that external debt amounting to 1.7 billion is now going to be rescheduled -- how? [Passage indistinct] And now we are given how much [words indistinct]. We are given (?2 million); we are given 5 years' period of grace and 5 years to pay [words indistinct]. We are given trade facilities and new money. Continued sacrifices will be needed as [words indistinct].

[Passage indistinct] ...I do not wish to discount the difficulties [words indistinct]. The IMF programs are [words indistinct] so that we can adjust our economy to the requirements of the new environment. The developing countries are no longer able to finance their deficits and therefore must eliminate those debts. I do not want to point out that in our case, we have already endured much pain of adjustment. In June of last year to October of this year, the relative value of the Philippine peso to the United States' dollar went down from 10 pesos and 20 centavos to 20 pesos to the dollar. There was a 100 percent devaluation. [Words indistinct] we have made imports twice as expensive as they used to be [words indistinct]. Today we have to confront [words indistinct]. But the light at the end of the tunnel is clearly in sight, and I want to describe to you what we can expect for 1985 and beyond.

First, in 1985 we can expect the following: Inflation will have been peaked and is expected to be at the 50 percent level at the end of this year, and should average between 20 and 25 percent in 1985. Please take note of this. Your economy is [words indistinct]. Twenty to 25, with our determination to control money supply [words indistinct]; it is expected that this will be at a level of, say, 15 to 20 percent at the end of 1985.

Our effort will be to see to it that we have interest rates (?are positive). But interest rates are higher than the rate of inflation of course, your interest rates are now pretty high. Since we expect inflation rates to recede, we likewise expect the interest rate to follow suit during the year 1985. Because of the more realistic exchange rate, we expect that [words indistinct] and imports remaining at [words indistinct]. For 1985 it is our intention to limit the budgetary deficit at 1 percent, or GNP of 6.6 billion pesos. As we may continue the economies in both our capital and current expenditure budgets, the effect of all the above will be a substantial recovery from the negative GNP growth rate experienced in 1984, and with the recovery of the economy we expect positive growth rates already in 1985, certainly in 1986. In 1985 we expect the economy to resume a normal rate of growth although at a pace somewhat less than we [words indistinct].

[Passage indistinct] At the same time we cannot effect a [words indistinct] for our economy, relying principally on our own resources and much less on borrowing. Thus, while we appear with another year of sacrifice before us, [words indistinct]. We shall have an economy which will rely more on our resources and capacities rather than borrowed funds. We can assure ourselves that no matter on what [word indistinct] external conditions are, we can overcome them and never again have to undergo the traumatic experience of last year.

I have taken up this matter with you today because I know that they are the most paramount subject in our contemporary history. They are the concern of everyone, especially of those who are engaged in economic activities. The stability of our nation we must assure that the dangers facing us does not diminish. Our vigilance over our institutions now must continue. [Words indistinct] and you and I are the sentinels over our country, for returning our economy to the light of recovery is underway, but there are sacrifices to be borne and still many challenges to meet.

These challenges are aimed not only at the people engaged in economic activity. They are aimed at everyone. Everybody has his role, especially the lawyers, who constitute the legal class in any community.

I do not doubt our national capacity to meet such dangers and to carry out the task before us because underlying everything else, underlying [word indistinct] government today, confidence in ourselves. And this is what I want to talk about. There are those who find it in their interest to try and demoralize our people, but in so trying to demoralize our people, they seek the collapse of our economy; and seeking the collapse of our economy, imagine that they then can take over politically. Let me disabuse their minds of all of this and let me repeat once again: The most militant and organized group in the opposition is not the legitimate opposition. It is the illegitimate and illegal opposition. It is not going to be another political party that would take over the government from us, it would be the Communist Party of the Philippines, [words indistinct].

There has always been and there will always be demonstrations. This has always been so and it will continue to be so. And therefore I appeal to each and every one: Let us save our country first and quarrel about the division of the cake afterwards, because otherwise there may be no cake to divide.

I am confident, however, and I trust that with all the steps that we have taken and with all these problems that I have presented [words indistinct], I am confident we shall win and prevail over all these dangers and [words indistinct] and come out as strong as always, vibrant and dignified. Thank you very much. [end recording]

MARCOS ON REAFFIRMATION OF OBJECTIVES WITH U.S.

OW071307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Manila, Nov. 7 KYODO -- President Ferdinand Marcos Wednesday indicated continued Philippine commitment to regional defense in Southeast Asia as he congratulated U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his election to a second term. Marcos said there will be a "reaffirmation of objectives" between the United States and the Philippines "to bring about the balancing of forces to prevent any adventurism and predatoriness on the part of any country."

Marcos has said on many occasions in the past that the two American military bases at Subic naval bay and Clark air field are his country's contribution not only to the regional balance of power but to world peace as well.

He said Reagan's reelection would be an opportunity for both countries to work out any problems that exist between them. In his congratulatory statement Marcos said: "President Reagan stood out among the two candidates in declaring his firm support for the cause of democratic societies in the Third World. He helped dam the tide of communist subversion and insurgencies in these countries and helped support political stability and economic development."

\$80 MILLION LOAN DUE FROM U.S., JAPAN, KOREA

HK070935 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Foreign financing amounting to \$80 million will be available to the Philippines beginning today. According to Japanese banking sources, the bridge financing consists of \$45 million from the United States Treasury, \$30 million from the Bank of Japan and \$5 million from the Bank of Korea. Those three countries had agreed to provide interim credit to the Philippines while the country awaits the IMF's final approval of a standby loan. The bridge financing will be good for 100 days. It was negotiated last month by Prime Minister Cesar Virata.

Protests at U.S., ROK Embassies

HK080842 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] One hundred members of the Citizens' Alliance for Consumers' Protection demonstrated yesterday [7 November] at Plaza Ferguson near the U.S. Embassy. They demanded that the United States stop granting loans to the Philippines which they claim will only benefit a few people. The demonstrators were not granted a permit for the rally but were allowed to gather near the embassy, in line with the government's new policy of maximum tolerance. The protestors dispersed peacefully at 1700 [0900 GMT].

Prior to this demonstration, a group of 50 protesters gathered in front of the Korean Embassy on Ayala Avenue asking the Koreans also not to grant any loans to the Philippines.

COURT JUSTICE VIEWS DEVELOPMENTS OF AQUINO CASE

HK070931 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The Tanodbayan Justice Bernardo Fernandez yesterday [6 November] said the Agrava legal panel had failed up to yesterday to provide him with a bill of particulars that could pave the way for the early resolution of the preliminary investigation of the Aquino assassination.

Fernandez said that last October 25 he sought the cooperation of the board, particularly its legal panel, to provide the tanodbayan with the specifications regarding the charges against General Fabian Ver and 25 others who were named indictable in the slaying. The Agrava legal panel, through Counsel Mario Ongkiko, had agreed to submit a requested list by October 31st.

Fernandez said the Agrava board lawyers have also failed to submit a list of witnesses who will be called to testify in the preliminary investigation as well as documentary and testimonial evidence that will be cited.

The lawyer of General Fabian Ver yesterday asked the tanodbayan to specify particular pieces of evidence which made the basis for his inclusion among the 26 respondents in the double murder case being probed by a 3-man ad hoc panel. In his letter to Tanodbayan Bernardo Fernandez, General Ver's Counsel Antonio Coronel also requested the investigating panel to qualify whether the general is being charged as a principal and accomplice or an accessory to the death of former Senator Benigno Aquino and Rolando Galman. Coronel said the subpoena issued by the panel asking General Ver to present counter-evidence within 10 days did not adequately touch on the matter.

Three Makati-based lawyers have asked the Supreme Court to stop the tanodbayan and sandiganbayan from handling the double murder case of former Senator Benigno Aquino and Rolando Galman for lack of jurisdiction. The petition was filed by lawyers Arturo de Castro, Juan Cagampang II, and Julianito Cipriano who claimed they represent the Filipino people. Named respondents in the petition were Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza and Tanodbayan Bernardo Fernandez. Immediately acting on the petition for prohibition and mandamus with the injunction, the high court asked the respondents to comment and not to file a motion to dismiss within 10 days from receipt of notice. The tribunal also set for Thursday the hearing for the temporary restraining order.

Meanwhile the mother of Rolando Galman yesterday asked the Supreme Court to compel General Fabian Ver and 3 other people to produce Lina Lazaro who has been missing since January 29, 1984. The petition for a writ of habeas corpus was filed by Lupino Lazaro on behalf of Rolando's mother, Mrs Saturnina Galman. Named respondents aside from General Ver were Manila City Fiscal Jose Flaminiano, Colonel Balbino Diego of the Presidential Security Command and (Armilo) Gosuico, a Nueva Ecija businessman. The petition said Lina Lazaro, common-law wife of Rolando Galman who was tagged by military probers as the assassin of former Senator Benigno Aquino, was reportedly picked up in her house in San Miguel, Bulacan, allegedly on orders of General Ver.

Agrava Member on Case

HK071326 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] An official of the (?defunct) Agrava fact-finding board says it is no longer the work of the legal panel to provide the tanodbayan with details and particulars on the Aquino killing. Dean Andres Narvasa says there is no need to pinpoint witnesses or evidence or reaffirmation because it's all there in the report. Narvasa was reacting to a statement of Tanodbayan Bernardo Fernandez who said that failure of the board's legal panel to submit a list of specific witnesses and evidence was delaying the tanodbayan's preliminary investigation of the case. He also denied that there was an agreement for the submission of a bill of particulars to tanodbayan's legal panel and the three-man investigative committee conducting the preliminary probe.

MARCOS REJECTS SPECIAL COURT FOR AQUINO CASE

OW071355 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Nov 84

[From "Newswatch" program]

[text] The president has rejected the proposal to create a special court to try the Aquino case. According to the president, the proposal suffers from a constitutional infirmity and lacks wisdom and propriety, as he put it. The president questioned the legality of the proposal in a speech this afternoon before the UP [University of the Philippines] Law Alumni Association at Malacanang. Joel Barotilla has more:

[Begin Barotilla recording] The president emphasized that his referral of the Agrava reports to the tanodbayan and sandiganbayan was made on the basis of clear precedents and laws and with due regard to the full operations of judicial processes.

These processes, he said, are designed to suit the abiding interests of justice and fair play, not the temporary arrangements of political power in the government. The president added that the proposals for the creation of a people's court were made at a time when the tanodbayan has already started its preliminary investigation having issued subpoenas to the respondents.

On the economy, the president said that while continued sacrifices are needed, the worst is over, and prospects for the economy are bright in 1985 and beyond. He said that with the approval of the IMF program, the country is now in a position to put our economy on the road to recovery and growth. [end recording]

VIRATA BRIEFS KBL CAUCUS ON TALKS WITH BANKERS

HK060728 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] leaders agreed yesterday [5 November] in a 4-hour caucus to step up availment of \$3.6 billion in trade facilities designed to ease the country's economic situation by year's end. The decision was arrived at after a briefing by Prime Minister Cesar Virata on the status of negotiations with the IMF. The caucus was presided over by President Marcos. The trade facilities, which were suspended on 17 October last year, refer to money used by the business community for import and export trade.

Details of the negotiations with the international banking community were spelled out in a written report presented by Prime Minister Virata to President Marcos. Virata informed KBL leaders that the Philippine economic recovery program has already been approved by IMF Director Jacques Larosiere. He said that IMF officials have requested foreign governments to assist the Philippines for another \$1 billion for projects and other officials export credits needed for the coming year. The prime minister explained that these developments will enable the country to normalize the local economic situation and put the economy back on its feet.

Central Bank Governor Jose B. Fernandez, on the other hand, said the government's economic recovery program endorsed recently by the (12-man) advisory committee has four components. In a press briefing held at the Central Bank executive lounge, Fernandez said the four components are a new money facility, a trade facility, restructuring principals for existing debts and an interbank facility. The Central Bank head said the new money facility represents an infusion of fresh funds of \$925 million.

BUSINESS DAY EXAMINES DEBT RESCHEDULING

HK071557 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Nov 84 p 2

[Report by Rigoberto D. Tiglao: "Debt Service May Reach \$2.7b"]

[Text] Even with a rescheduling of \$5.8 billion of foreign bank debts maturing up to end-1985, the country would need \$1.7 billion to \$2.7 billion yearly to pay interest and the principal repayments excluded from the rescheduling program, projections by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank indicate.

The debt service payments would eat up 20 percent to 34 percent of foreign exchange earnings from the export of goods and services, and when the rescheduling arrangement ends, the debt service ratio will shoot up to as high as 43 percent, according to the IMF projections.

The IMF and the World Bank incorporate into their projections the impact of the interest charges to be applied on the rescheduled loans. The agreement with the advisory committee of the country's creditor banks lengthens the repayment period of maturing loans and provides for a five-year grace period on the principal. However, it requires full payment of the interest charges as soon as the agreement is finalized with the 470-odd creditor banks. Significantly, however, both the IMF and World Bank projections had assumed that the rescheduling arrangement would cover loans falling due up to 1985 only.

According to the IMF study (made last June), the total debt service for 1984, assuming the rescheduling of obligations to foreign financial institutions and governments, will amount to \$2.8 billion, of which \$2.4 billion is for interest payments. This debt service will account for 34 percent of the country's estimated \$8.2 billion foreign exchange earnings from exports of goods and services. For 1985, the debt service is projected at \$2.9 billion, or 32 percent of export earnings of \$9.1 billion.

The World Bank projections (made in September) indicate that total debt service for 1985 will amount to \$1,740 million. (This estimate, lower than the IMF figure, is based on debt service on medium- and long-term loans only, which the World Bank projects at \$1,578 million for 1985.) This \$1.74-billion debt service will take up 20 percent of export earnings in 1985 estimated at \$8.7 billion.

Because both studies had assumed that the rescheduling period would only be up to the end of 1985, they projected a surge in debt service by 1986. The IMF study computed that for 1986 the debt service will amount to \$4.3 billion, resulting in a debt service ratio of 42 percent. The World Bank study computed the debt service for 1986 at \$3.4 billion, for a debt service ratio of 36 percent.

Central Bank governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. the other day indicated that the country's debt service requirements would drastically increase starting in 1987, mainly because of two credit facilities whose repayments will not be staggered but paid lump sum when they mature.

The \$3-billion revolving trade facility will mature in the middle of 1987, which means that the \$3 billion (or the facility's outstanding level) will have to be paid in 1987. The \$2.2-billion short-term debts of private financial institutions will have to be fully paid by the end of 1988.

BUSINESS DAY calculations, based on IMF projections, indicate that the \$5.8-billion debt repayments that will be rescheduled account for 21.3 percent of the expected total \$27.2 billion in exports of goods and services from 1984 to 1986. This is called the "debt-relief rate" -- the savings from the foreign exchange earnings from exports and goods provided by the debt rescheduling agreement.

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